MONDAY, July 24. 1769. [NUMB. 1765.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

vide [CONTINUED] Page 579

1769. THE brig Induſtry, which loaded in London, and cleared out at
May 23. the Cuſtom-Houſe there, for Nantucket, where ſhe arrived, as the winter was ſetting in, applied to the Naval officer, there being no cuſtom-houſe officer fixed upon the iſland, who gave him a permit to unload, which he did accordingly, and then took on board part of another cargo, for London, and intended to Boſton, there to fill up his veſſel; he had alſo on board ſome cheſts of oyl, owned in Boſton, which were imported in the ſame bottom; but before ſailing, an officer of the cuſtoms, appointed by the C—m—rs arrived; upon which the captain of the brig immediately applied to him, with the cockets bro't from London, in order to pay duty on ſome Tea, which was the only dutiable goods he had brought from London; he was accordingly cleared for Boſton, being firſt obliged to give bond for paying the duty of ſaid Tea on his arrival there, the cockets were alſo ſent for the inſpection of the cuſtom-houſe, where he applied for an entry on his arrival, but was told they ſhould not enter her, but gave him a permit to take out the oyl brought from London, immediately after, by order of the C——m——rs they ſeized his veſſel, and what cargo ſhe had on board, and kept her in poſſeſſion ten days, to the great damage of the owners but after being petitioned ſeveral times, ſaid veſſel and cargo was delivered up to the owners.

May 24. The maſter of a coaſting veſſel, bound to Caſco-Bay, in the Eaſtern parts of this province, took in by ſufferance, about four hundred of iron, and a few coils of cordage, for the landing of which on his arrival there, and the producing certificates thereof, he was obliged to give two bonds at the cuſtom-houſe office.

May 25. Capt. Durphey, maſter of a veſſel, owned in the ſouthern parts of the province, on going from Rhode-Iſland to Connecticut, with a load of firewood, took on board two caſks of molaſſes, without clearing them out, the molaſſes having been legally entered, and the duties paid upon them; but being met with by one of our Engliſh guarda coaſtas, they ſeized and detain'd the veſſel, and thereby obliged ſaid maſter to make a long and expenſive journey to this town in order to ſettle for this extraordinary breach of the acts of trade, with the honorable the B——d of C——m——rs.

May 26. Capt. Dean, in a brig from Green-Iſland in Jamaica, was brought too and ſearched on his paſſage, not by a Spaniſh, but by an Engliſh guarda coaſta; the captain of which, on finding that the mate of the brig had omitted clearing out his little adventure, was pleaſed to ſeize, and take poſſeſſion of the veſſel, as well as the mate's adventure.

May 27. A petty officer of the cuſtom-houſe came on board Capt. Freeman's ſhip, lately arrived from London, and behaved in the ſame inſolent manner this ſet of men are accuſtomed to; upon finding a barrel of New-England Rum, which was ſent on board for the refreſhment of the people at work in unloading, he threatned as if the ſhip ſhould be ſeized; they not having, as he told them, a right to receive and keep on board a larger quantity than ſix gallons.

May 28. The captains of ſeveral veſſels, lately arrived in different parts of this province, report, that, they have been ſtopt and detained at ſea by Engliſh guarda coaſtas, & their hatches, &c. opened, in order to ſearch for uncleared, or contraband goods, and that ſome of their ſeamen had been impreſſed and taken from them before they were near the land.

May 29. It is thought there are as many patriotic members return'd for the General Aſſembly, which is to meet on the thirty-firſt of this month, as ever appeared in any former houſe; and they are not like to be diſgraced with the company of above three or four, out of ſeventeen of thoſe unhappy men of the laſt Houſe, who are branded by their countrymen, with the title of Reſcinders; and the return of ſome of theſe, is ſaid to be owing to honeſt confeſſions, deep repentance, and ſolemn aſſurances of a more cautious circumſpect behaviour, for the future, in their public capacity.

Salem, Marblehead, Ipſwich, Newbury and many other towns beſides this capital, have given inſtructions to their ſeveral Repreſentatives, for their conduct at this alarming criſis; ſuch of them as have been publiſhed in the News-Papers, are ſpecimens of the others, and may ſerve to convince the world, that the preſent manly and rational oppoſition to the late violent attempts upon our Rights and Privileges, is not confined to a ſingle town, but includes the whole province. (f)

We have alſo the pleaſure to learn, that the modern practice of diſſolving ſuch aſſemblies, as could not be made ſubſervient to the views and deſigns of the miniſtry, has been ſo far from abating the ſpirit of the people, in the cauſe of Liberty, that it has rather ſerved to raiſe and invigorate it; the complexions of all the aſſemblies, lately choſen in New-England, and the other colonies, are full as agreeable and promiſing, as were thoſe of former years. The rights of Americans, are not now left to be defended by a ſingle province; a whole continent is united in the glorious ſtruggle.

May 30. The proteſt of the inhabitants of this town, againſt the reſidence of a military power among them, on the day for the choice of gentlemen to repreſent them in General Aſſembly, has already been inſerted.—It ſeems the members who compoſe his Majeſty's council for this province, agreeing in ſentiments with the town, on this point; made timely application to the governor, that the cannon and main guards which had been placed directly againſt the court-houſe, might be removed before the day arrived for the election of a new council; but we apprehend the application will be unſucceſsful, as the G——r was pleaſed to read to one of his council the paragraph of a letter, ſaid to be wrote by Gen. Gage, in anſwer to one on the ſubject, "That he did not conceive what influence the mouths of cannon could poſſibly have in the choice of a Speaker, for the houſe of aſſembly:"—and it is ſaid a certain officer wittily obſerved, upon the complaint of one relative to the cannon's being directly pointed at the court-houſe; "that if the mouth of cannon was offenſive to the aſſembly, they would turn its breech to them."

May 31. On Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's commiſſion, for the trial of piracies, robberies & felonies on the high ſeas, was read, and a court formed for the trial of Michael Corbett, and three others, charged with being concerned in the murder of Lieut. Panton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Roſe: A motion having been made on behalf of the priſoners, that they might have the priviledge of a trial by jury; the court was adjourned to the thurſday following, when they again met and adjourned to the 29th inſtant, when it was determined, that ſaid priſoners were not entitled to a trial by jury. The priſoners then, by their council, filed a plea againſt the juriſdiction of the court, and it having been thought proper by the court, to take the ſame into conſideration, they adjourned to the 14th of June next.

It was with difficulty, that this court was formed, a great part of the gentlemen named in the commiſſion living at a diſtance; and the inhabitants had the mortification to perceive, that the whole of his Majeſty's council of this province, who had been included in all former commiſſions, was excluded from the preſent; while, not only the council of a neighbouring colony, but even Pro. Temp. collectors, helped to conſtitute this court! For ſuch an indignity thrown upon this ancient and loyal province, it is known we are obliged to the generoſity and prudence of G——r B——d. The particular motive which influenced to the exertion of thoſe virtues for ſo laudable a deſign, is tho't to be this. Towards the cloſe of the late war, when burdens were very heavy upon the people, they learnt, that conſiderable ſums of money due to the province, by decree of the court of vice-admiralty, as the thirds of forfeitures upon ſeizures, were unjuſtly detained; upon which a number of the inhabitants, petitioned the general court, that meaſures might be taken for the recovery of thoſe dues; upon which a committee was raiſed of both houſes, to conſider ſaid petition, who reported: that wrong had been done the province, and that the treaſurer ſhould be empowered, and directed to demand payment, and on refuſal thereof, to bring an action, or actions at common law, for recovering the ſums due, for the uſe of the province; this report was accepted by the houſe, and concurred by the council, and after ſeveral meſſages had paſſed, conſented to by the G——r, tho' ſorely againſt his inclination.—In conſequence hereof, a ſuit was commenced againſt his favourite, and manager, C——a P——n, Eſq; M——h of the C——t of A——l—y; but by ſome means or other, all the meaſures for recovery were baffled, and the monies ſtill reſt in other hands than thoſe of the province treaſurer.—The council thro' this whole affair, were too juſt, to prefer the intereſt of a favourite, to that of a whole province, and thereby brought upon themſelves the reſentment of a B——d; and the firſt diſcovery of its effects was made in the next commiſſion for a ſpecial court of admiralty, from which the whole council was excluded, and only the names of a L——t G——r, S—c——ry and J——e of A——y appeared.

June 1. On the 21ſt of laſt month, Capt. Willſon with the detachment of the 59th regiment, ſailed for Halifax; that officer is now out of the reach of the laws of this province; but the conduct of the K—g's at——y, relative to the military in that and other inſtances, has been highly diſguſtful to the people; and the repreſentatives of Boſton, and other towns, are inſtructed by their conſtituents, to uſe their influence, that a parliamentary enquiry may be made into thoſe matters. (3)

June 2. The next day, when the 14th regiment were muſtered in King ſtreet at roll-call, a fray happened between two little boys about ſeven years old, which as uſual gathered a crowd of people; ſeveral perſons going through the ſtreet were oblig'd, in order the avoid the crowd, to paſs near the right wing of the regiment; for which daring intruſion, four perſons were ſucceſſively ſtruck down by a drummer.—The battle of the boys naturally produced a larger one between ſome of the inhabitants, when a conſtable interpoſed, to preſerve the peace;—one of the ſoldiers gave the word to *buſtle the conſtable*, immediately upon which, his hat & wig were ſtruck off, and he was toſs'd about from one to another, tho' he repeatedly cried, he was a King's officer in the execution of his duty; ſome of the inhabitants being near, he called to them for their aſſiſtance, and many of them readily went to his aſſiſtance; upon which the battle became general, and the conſtable, and his aſſiſtants were much abus'd by the ſoldiers. Some of the officers of the regiment were preſent, none of whom offered to interpoſe, till Col. Dalrymple came into the ſtreet, and being told what had happened, he quickly diſpers'd the ſoldiers,—ſince which they have not met in King-ſtreet, but in the common for the buſineſs of Roll-calling.—It is ſaid one of his Majeſty's council perceiving the firſt reforming magiſtrate in the ſtreet when the quarrel began, went to him, and motioned his taking proper meaſures to quell it; but the reformer only ſhruged his ſhoulders, and went off.

June 3. On wedneſday the 28th of ſaid month, all endeavours to bring about a private compoſition having been honeſtly rejected, a warrant was iſſued by his honor the chief juſtice, againſt Samuel Fellows, mention'd in this Journal, for having forcibly reſcued a priſoner from the ſheriff of Glouceſter. The day after the deputy ſheriff of this county had received the warrant, he with the complainant, waited upon Commodore Hood, to acquaint him with it, and deſired he would permit him to ſerve it upon ſaid Fellows, who was then on board the Commodore's ſhip. The Commodore told him he would order ſaid Fellows aſhore, and deſired him to wait upon him again at a particular hour, which the ſheriff did. The Commodore then told him, he had ſent for ſaid Fellows, and that he deſired a longer time, in order to procure bail; and further told him, if he would wait on him again the next day, he would have him ready.—The ſheriff went again the next day, and for fear of another delay, carried with him two perſons to be witneſſes of his demand. The Commodore aſked him if he had any thing againſt ſaid Fellows, beſides the chief juſtice's warrant? He told him he had a——t from a gentleman in town, for a debt due from ſaid Fellows. The Commodore then ſaid "if that is the caſe, he ſhan't come aſhore: I've no intention to ſtop a legal proſecution, but I won't deliver the man up to private reſentment." The ſheriff told him, he knew of no private reſentment, that the writ was for a juſt debt. The Commodore ſaid he ſhould not enter into an argument on the ſubject, and ſhew'd the ſheriff the door.—Not a little ſurpriſed at this unexpected treatment, the ſheriff went immediately to the chief juſtice, who was at the bunch of grapes tavern at dinner, with the G——r and C——rs, and calling his honor into another room, acquainted him with what had paſs'd at the Commodore's. His honor then call'd in the governor, to whom he communicated the matter. The governor then aſk'd to what amount the debt againſt Fellows was, he told him about £.20 ſterling, he deſired to ſee the writ, which was ſhewn, and after looking at the account, he aſk'd his honor if he did not imagine it was trump'd up in order to make it exceed £. 20 ſterling.—His honor replied, that Mr. Inches (whoſe ſuit it was) was a gentleman of character & reputation, and would not be guilty of

(f) Commiſſioners & Board of Commiſſioners — Governor & Governor Barnard & Admiralty & Lieutenant Governor & Secretary (a) Judge of admiralty & (b) Kings attorney (c) vide an account of the trial page 521—545—551 (d) Page 579 (e) vid ad. pa. 735. Vol. 1.

of a thing of that kind. It was then agreed that his honor should wait upon the Commodore; and he appointed the sheriff to meet him there, which he did, and after waiting some time, the said Pelham was produced, and the writ and warrant were serv'd upon him. The Commodore gave security for Mr. Inches debt, and bail was given by two other persons in £.50 each for his personal appearance at the superiour court for the county of Essex, to answer the criminal prosecution.

[To be continued.] Page 595

Messrs FLEETS,

The following is a true Copy of the dutiful and loyal Petition of the Town of Boston, *the Metropolis of the Province of* Massachusetts-Bay, *to the King's most excellent Majesty; which past'd,* No mind contradicente, *at an annual Meeting of the said Town legally called and held in* March *last, and by their Order was sign'd by the Moderator, & transmitted to the Hon.* ISAAC BARRE, *Esq; in* London, *to be presented by him to his Majesty as soon as might be.*

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's loyal Subjects the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, the Capital of your Province of Massachusetts-Bay, beg leave to approach your Majesty, and humbly implore your Royal Attention, while we bring our Complaints to the Throne, where your aggrieved Subjects cannot fail of Redress.

It is our consolation, amidst all our sufferings, that the British Throne is filled with a Sovereign, adorn'd with every princely virtue; whose royal ear is ever attentive to the humble petitions of the remotest of his subjects. And we beseech your Majesty to indulge us at this time in a particular address, as our circumstances are render'd peculiarly perplex'd and distressing.

Nothing could have more affected us with grief and anxiety, than to perceive the concern which your Majesty has express'd, that a spirit of faction had broke out in some of your American Colonies; and that the capital town in one of them had been represented to your Majesty as being in a state of disobedience to all law and government: But when it appeared that such advices had been laid before your Majesty's ministers as to induce the House of Lords expressly to resolve, That *the town of Boston* had been in a state of disorder and confusion for some time past, we were struck with astonishment as well as grief.

We deeply lament that disorders have taken place in any part of your Majesty's dominions: But such is the imperfection of all human affairs, that these will be found, even in the best regulated societies, and under the happiest government.—Your Majesty, in your great wisdom and clemency, will make favorable allowances for any errors and faults that are not inconsistent with the settled principles of loyalty and due obedience to government.———With the strictest truth we can assure your Majesty, that none of your subjects of this town can be justly charged with disaffection to your Royal Person, Family or Government, or even a disposition to oppose the due restraints of law and constitutional authority. Permit us with the warmest affection and duty to assure your Majesty, that the only instance that could bear a representation of disorder and confusion in this town, within the year past, was in a great measure occasioned by the misconduct of some of your Majesty's servants here; who by exercising a power not warranted by the acts of parliament, or beyond their directions, irritated the minds of some individuals of your Majesty's subjects, and excited them to such proceedings as we cannot pretend to justify: But this disorder was immediately discountenanc'd by the body of the inhabitants, and very soon suppress'd. —Your Majesty's Council however met upon the occasion; and appointed a committee of their own body, consisting of such members as bore commissions for the peace in the county, to enquire into the disorder & bring the offenders to punishment: But your Majesty's Governor thought proper afterwards not to encourage this process, preferring as we are inform'd, another method of procedure. Accordingly we find by the printed Votes of the House of Commons, minutes of depositions, relating to this affair, transmitted by the Governor to your Majesty's secretary of state, which have operated to the great disadvantage of this town, while after our careful enquiry, we have not to this moment the full knowledge of what they contain, nor of the magistrate before whom they were taken: And yet we have reason to fear that from the process of civil justice thus laid aside, occasion has been taken, to form a representation to your Majesty's ministers, not only that illegal acts had been committed by some individuals among us, but that the inhabitants in general were in a state of oppugnation to all law & government.—With all submission to your Majesty, but with a confidence which will ever accompany innocence and truth, we can declare, that the course of justice has never been interrupted in any of your Majesty's courts, nor even before a single magistrate. Nor can an instance be produced of so much as an attempt to rescue any criminal out of the hand of justice: And though some of the custom-house officers may have been treated ill, occasioned by some imprudent & unprecedented conduct on their part; yet the payment of the duties required by those Acts of Parliament, which are complained of by your Majesty's American subjects as grievous to them has never been interrupted here: And there has been a disposition among all his Majesty's subjects of this town, orderly and dutifully to wait for that relief which we still hope for from your Majesty's wisdom and clemency, and the justice of your Parliament. We therefore beg leave humbly to submit to your Majesty, whether those representations must not have been greatly exaggerated, and injurious to your faithful subjects, which have induc'd the Lords to resolve, That *the state* of the town of Boston has been a scene of disorder and confusion.

Your Majesty will be graciously pleased further to indulge us, in expressing our deep concern, that the *public* transactions of the town, have been represented to administration, in such a light as to incur the censure of the Lords, and we still fear an unspeakably greater misfortune, your Majesty's displeasure. Far be it from us to bring upon ourselves, by our own Conduct, the displeasure of our gracious Sovereign, to whom we have ever born and do still bear true and faithful Allegiance.—Unfortunately for the inhabitants of this Town their public conduct has been arraigned as unduriful, disaffected, and even rebellious: Under this apprehension, the Selectmen of the Town, thought it their duty, respectfully to wait on your Majesty's Governor of this Province, intreating that he would communicate to them an account *of facts* as he had stated them since the commencement of the last year: That the town, having a clear and precise understanding of such matters as might appear to have been alledged against it, might be able to make its own defence. They also prayed that the governor would condescend so far, as to point out to the town, in what respects, he apprehended, its publick transactions might appear to have militated with any law or the British constitution; that the town might either retract its error or vindicate its own conduct: But the governor did not think proper to grant their request. Thus your Majesty's aggrieved subjects have been kept in total ignorance of such representations as have been made against them, even until they have felt their unhappy effects. For it has been judged proper, that your Majesty's troops should be order'd here, and stationed in the body of the town, contrary as we humbly apprehend, to the manner prescribed in the act of parliament made for the provision of quarters for your Majesty's troops in America, upon a representation of their necessity to aid the civil authority and preserve the peace: While as we humbly conceive, all who have had an opportunity of nearly observing our behaviour with an unprejudiced eye, will allow, that your Majesty's subjects of this town, are and have been as orderly and peaceable, as submissive to law and just authority, and as truly loyal to their Sovereign, as any subjects in your Majesty's extended empire.—We therefore with hearts full of affection and duty, and with the warmest attachment to our constitutional rights, liberties and privileges, most humbly beseech your Majesty to allow us to declare, that those accounts are ill grounded, which may have represented us as held to our allegiance and duty to the best of Sovereigns, only by the band of terror and the force of arms. We cannot therefore forbear, most ardently to supplicate your Majesty, to remove from the town a military power. A power, which the strictest truth will warrant us to declare is unnecessary for the support of civil authority among us; for which we have the publick testimony of your Majesty's council. A power, which your subjects cannot but consider, as unfavorable to commerce, destructive to morals, dangerous to law, and tending to overthrow the civil constitution, more especially at so great a distance from the throne.

We fly to the clemency and justice of our Sovereign and common father, from the distresses bro't upon us, through the misapprehensions of our distant fellow subjects, founded as we conceive on groundless reports, and the false accusations of some of your Majesty's principal servants here. And we intreat that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give orders that the town may be favor'd with governor Bernard's letters, the memorials of the commissioners of the customs here, and other papers which must so deeply affect their most important interests! That they may have the justice of being heard, upon notice by council, upon any matters of charge that may have been brought against them; and of laying before your Majesty, and the whole nation what they may have to offer in their vindication.——If such an opportunity might be allow'd them, they doubt not being able to make their innocence appear to the satisfaction of their Sovereign and the shame of their accusers.

Your Majesty possesses a glory superior to that of any Monarch on earth—The glory of being at the head of the happiest civil constitution in the world; and under which, human nature appears with the greatest advantage and dignity—The glory of reigning over *a free people*, and of being enthron'd in the hearts of your subjects. Your Majesty therefore, we are sure, will frown, not upon those who have the warmest attachment to this constitution, and to their Sovereign; but upon such as shall be found, to have attempted by their misrepresentations, to diminish the blessings of your Majesty's reign, in the remotest parts of your dominions.

Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the Freeholders and Inhabitants of said town, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.——

By a Packet and another Ship arrived at New-York *from* England, *and Capt.* Brown *in a Mast Ship arrived at* Portsmouth, *we have the following Advices, as late as the 20th of* May.

WESTMINSTER, May 9. 1769.

THIS day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Mr. Quarme, the Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers.—The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAVING thought it necessary to give so early a commencement to the present session of Parliament, I am glad to find, that by your zeal and assiduity in the dispatch of the public business, I am now enabled to relieve you from your attendance, before the season of the year is too far advanced. I cannot put an end to the session, without expressing my entire approbation of your conduct, & thanking you for that clear demonstration, which your proceedings through the whole course of the session, have afforded to all the world, of the affectionate attachment of my Parliament to my person and government, as well as their steady adherence to the true interest of their country.

It was with much satisfaction that I observed your particular attention to those great national objects, which, at the opening of the session, I recommended to your more immediate consideration. The result of your deliberations, respecting the late acquisitions in the East Indies, has shewn, that you were not more attentive to the immediate benefit arising therefrom in point of revenue, than to the securing, at all events, the permanent commercial interest of this country, & guarding against every possible discouragement to our own manufactures, and to the industry of my subjects. What more remains to be done, for securing the possession of those valuable acquisitions, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide for, with all convenient dispatch, at your next meeting. The measures which I had taken, regarding the late unhappy disturbances in North-America, have been already laid before you. They have received your approbation; and you have assured me of your firm support in the prosecution of them.—Nothing, in my opinion, could be more likely to enable the well-disposed among my subjects, in that part of the world, effectually to discourage & defeat the designs of the factious and seditious, than the hearty concurrence of every branch of the legislature in the resolution of maintaining the execution of the laws in every part of my dominions. And there is nothing I more ardently wish for, than to see it produce that good effect.

With respect to foreign affairs, my own determination, as well as the assurances given me by the other powers of Europe, continue the same as I communicated to you at the beginning of this session; and however unsuccessful my attempts have proved for preventing the unfortunate rupture which has happened between Russia and the Porte, I shall not fail to use my good offices towards restoring peace between those powers; and I trust, the calamities of war will not extend to any other part of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

My particular thanks are due to you, as well for the supplies which you have granted me for the services of the current year, as for the provision which you have made for enabling me to discharge the debt incurred upon account of my civil government. Your readiness in relieving me from the difficulties increasing upon me from the continuance of that debt, I shall ever consider as an additional motive for me to endeavor to confine the expences of my civil government within such bounds as the honor of my crown can possibly admit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It gives me great concern to be obliged to recommend to you, with more than ordinary earnestness, that you would all, in your several counties, exert your utmost efforts for the maintainance of publick peace, & of good order among my people. You must be sensible, that whatever obstructs, in any degree, the regular execution of the laws, or weakens the authority of the magistrate, must lessen the only security, which my people can have for the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights and liberties. From your endeavors in this common cause, I promise my self the most salutary effect: On my part, no countenance or support shall be wanting; for as I have ever made, and ever shall make, our excellent constitution the rule of my own conduct, so shall I always consider it as equally my duty to exert every power, with which that constitution has entrusted me, for preserving it safe from violation of every kind; being fully convinced, that in so doing, I shall most effectually provide for the interest and happiness of my people.

Then the Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's command, said; My Lords and Gentlemen, it is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Wednesday the 14th of June next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to the 14th of June next.

In the course of the last sessions 142 Bills received the royal assent.

2 vid. Resolves of y^e House pa. 576. (2) To Find the publick Transactions of the Town vid. Index. 3 vid. Arrival of Troops &c page 263. (3) vid Billeting act pa. 274. (4) vid. pa. 631 &c (1) vid. pa. 436. (5) vid. Kings Speech page 363

& vide page 363. — vide page 141 — 146. & Page 436-441 — & Page 412 ✓ Page 251—266
& vid pa. 456 — vid molas^s act pa. 9 — Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

LONDON,

London, *May* 6. A Certain Duke confeſſed a few days ago to a certain great perſonage, that the toils and ſlanders of the ſtate were too intollerable a weight for him to ſuſtain, and that he was reſolved to retire on the breaking up of parliament.

When the Lord Mayor put the queſtion to the Common Council, Whether they would adviſe him to call a Common-Hall agreeable to the requeſt of the Livery, that they might conſider the preſent poſture of affairs, it paſſed in the negative 92 againſt 71.

May 8. The miniſtry are in high ſpirits on their victory over the Livery.

Mr. Whitefield, preaching lately upon theſe words "Peace be unto you," took occaſion to obſerve, that the moſt effectual way to put an end to all public riots and diſturbances among the people, would be to have the peace of God in their hearts.

By ſome advices received from Holland, we are informed that the K. of Pruſſia has demanded that part of Eaſt-Frieſland now in poſſeſſion of the Dutch.

May 10. In a debate which came on laſt Monday, of the laſt importance to the liberty of theſe kingdoms, the following gentlemen diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their oratory, viz. For Liberty,—Saville, Dowdeſwell, Barre, Burke, Beckford, Townſend, Mawbey, Glynn, L. F. Cavendiſh, G. Grenville.

Againſt it,—Jer. Dyſon, L. North, F. Norton, Fox, L. Clare, G. Johnſton, De Grey, Thurloe and Jenkinſon.

The ſe ſpeeches laſted till 4 o'clock in the morning, when the queſtion being put, there appeared for it 221, againſt it 152, majory 69.

A patriotic gentleman obſerved on the occaſion, that he apprehended the motion was worded wrong as the queſtion to him ſeemed to be, whether H. L. L—ll, a military knight errant, aſſiſted by miniſterial influence, ſhould be declared a member for the county of Middleſex.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn, tho' extreme ill with the gout ſpoke one hour and fifty minutes.

Two of the city members only were preſent, viz. Meſſrs. Beckford and Trecothick.

In conſequence of the above determination a common-hall will certainly be called in a few days, the exigencies of the times having pointed out the neceſſity for petitioning againſt ſeveral meaſures lately adopted by the enemies of this conſtitution.

12. We are deſired to convey an agreeable piece of intelligence to the public, and which muſt rejoice every true Engliſhman, that a change of miniſtry will poſitively ſoon take place: And, ſurely, it will give him a ſenſible ſatisfaction to find, that people of known integrity and abilities will compoſe it.—Lord Chatham, in particular, who is actually in a better ſtate of health than he has been for ten years paſt, will take the lead in it.—One gentleman, who is juſtly ſtiled the Cicero of the age, is, we are informed, to be placed in a very high department, and we hope to reap great advantages from his abilities.

May 16. There is a report that the ſoldier who ſhot young Allen, (2) and was permitted to leave the army, was lately condemned and executed for ſtealing a cow in the North of Scotland.

It is ſaid that the tax of which the Americans ſo loudly complain, after deducting all expences attending the collection of it, amounts to no more than FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS per ann.

The part of a late ſpeech which reſpects the affairs of America, has thrown the friends of the Americans into a general panic, as it beſpeaks a no lenient attention towards them. (3)

The French reinforements that have already arrived in Corſica conſiſt of 10,000 men, 3000 mules, and 1200 horſes; where every thing was in movement, the French being continually employed in carrying to their camp all the neceſſary implements for an attack, and the campaign is expected to be extremely bloody.

May 20. Among matters ſaid to be the ſubject of the conſideration of a certain houſe, one is, the expunging the creed in the common prayer, called St. *Athanaſius's creed*, with ſome other alteration in the *church ſervice*, and to give ſome further power to the clergymen of the church of Scotland.

A bloody action has happened between a part of the Turkiſh and Ruſſian armies.

It is abſolutely determined by the miniſtry that all the acts relative to taxing America ſhall be repealed at the opening next ſeſſion of parliament.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

By ſeveral private letters from London, we are aſſured, there had appeared great diſpoſitions in the Parliament to repeal the late Revenue Act, could they have done it conſiſtent with their own pretenſions; and they further ſay, it will be repealed the next ſeſſions, on condition the Americans behave with ſubmiſſion, and acknowledge their right of taxation.—But if thoſe be the terms, the ſtruggle will not be ſo ſoon over; for tho' the Colonies always have been, and are now, all ſubmiſſion, yet it is hoped they will never yield an unconſtitutional obedience.

We hear that Capt. Davis was ſoon to ſail for this place with £. 20,000 ſterl. in caſh on board for the uſe of the troops in theſe parts; an article wanted more than goods at this time. We are told all the veſſels on their return here from London, will have little elſe on board but ballaſt, and it is ſaid the very few goods which are now come, are either to be ſent back or ſtored.

BOSTON, July 24. 1769.

WE are aſſured from undoubted Authority, That the Adminiſtration is well diſpoſed to relieve the Colonies againſt all real Grievances ariſing from the late Acts of Revenue: And tho' the preſent Miniſters have concurred in the Opinion of the whole Legiſlature, that no Meaſures ought to be taken which can derogate from the Legiſlative Authority of Great-Britain over the Colonies, yet they have declared that they have at no Time entertained a Deſign to propoſe any further Taxes upon America for the Purpoſe of a Revenue, and that it is their Intention to propoſe in the next Seſſion of Parliament to take off the Duties upon Glaſs, Paper, and Colours, upon Conſideration of ſuch Duties being contrary to the true Principles of Commerce.——(5)

Wedneſday laſt was held at Cambridge the Anniverſary Commencement; at which JOHN WINTHROP, Eſq; S. R. S. Hollifian Profeſſor of Mathematicks, in the vacancy of the Preſident's Chair, preſided. In the Forenoon, the Exerciſes were introduced by a Latin Oration, followed by Syllogiſtic Diſputes in Latin upon ſeveral Queſtions; after which there was a Dialogue in the Hebrew Language, and another in the Greek;—a Diſcourſe in French on the Advancement of the Sciences—a forenſic Diſpute in Engliſh—A Dialogue in Engliſh—all performed by the Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts: In the Afternoon, beſides the ſyllogiſtic Diſputes, was an Oration in Engliſh, and a valedictory Oration in Latin, as uſual, by the Candidates for the Degree of Maſter of Arts. The Solemnity was concluded with an Anthem.

The forenſic Diſpute was on this Queſtion, *Whether Public Liberty can exiſt without the Freedom of the Preſs.*——The Degrees were then conferred on 39 Bachellors and 36 Maſters of Arts who had been educated at Harvard-College.—Their Names, for want of Room, we are obliged to omit.

The Degree of Maſter of Arts was likewiſe conferred on the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. John Cheſter Williams, educated at Yale College, New-Haven; and the Rev. Mr. Simeon Williams, of Weymouth, educated at Naſſau-Hall, New-Jerſey.

We hear from Newport, Rhode Iſland, that laſt Monday the Sloop Liberty, Capt. Reid, in the ſervice of the Commiſſioners, bro't in there a Brig and a Sloop belonging to Connecticut, that they had for ſome pretext ſeized in the Sound, which, together with the imprudent behavior of the Captain and ſome of his People, ſo exaſperated a Number of Perſons there, that on Wedneſday Afternoon they went on board the Liberty as ſhe lay at Anchor in the Harbour, and cut her Cables, and let her drift aſhore, they then ſet her on Fire, but being informa conſiderable Quantity of Powder was on board, and for fear of endangering the Town, they extinguiſhed it again; they then cut away her Maſt, threw her Guns and Stores overboard, entered the Cabin and deſtroyed the Captain's and his Wife's Cloaths, Bedding, &c. broke the Tables, Chairs, China and other Things therein, and did not quit her till 3 o'Clock the next Morning, when, after ſcuttling the Veſſel, they left her a meer Wreck, and now remains ſunk near one of the Wharfs there.——The Brig that was ſeized we hear was legally diſcharged on Thurſday, but that the Sloop made her eſcape in the Confuſion the Evening before.

Yeſterday the Senegal Sloop of War ſailed from this Place for Rhode Iſland.

Laſt Thurſday Morning about 3 o'Clock, a Man going over Penny-Ferry, in a Canoe, fell over and was drowned: He had been to Work a few Days before at Malden, ſaid his Name was Iſaac Dennis, and that he came from Topsfield, but ſeveral are of Opinion that he was a Foreigner.

We hear from Falmouth, that ſeveral Perſons being a Whaling, ſtruck a Whale off Cape Elizabeth, and concluded it was dead, but ſhe very ſoon ſtruck at their Boat, beat in her ſide, and killed a Son of Col. Cuſhing, of Falmouth: The Whale was afterwards brought in.

Capt. Brown, who arrived Yeſterday ſe'nnight at Portſmouth in 54 Days from London, informs, that Capt. Jacobſon was to ſail for this Place in 4 or 5 Days after him; & Capt. Jarvis about 1ſt of June.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight died at Newport Mr. *Samuel Mumford*, formerly Poſt Rider between that Place and this Town.

We hear the Remainder of the 64th Regiment are to embark for Halifax this Day or To-Morrow.

The Select Men hereby inform the Public, That no Perſon in Town has the Small-Pox or the Symptoms of it, excepting thoſe who are in the Hoſpital at New-Boſton, and at Mr. *Craft's* Houſe near Liberty Tree; all of whom are in a fair Way of Recovery. On Friday and Saturday laſt two Perſons had the Eruptions of the Small-Pox, both living at the Weſterly part of the Town, whereupon they were both immediately removed to the Hoſpital there. The Guards are continued and Red Flags kept out at the before mentioned Places as ſignals of Infections. *Boſton, July 24. 1769.*

At a large Room in Brattle-Street, formerly *Green* and *Walker's* Store,

THIS EVENING,

Mr. DOUGLASS will deliver a Moral, Satirical, and Entertaining Lecture on

HEADS, &c.

To begin preciſely at Eight o'Clock.

☞ Tickets for Admiſſion may be had at the Bunch of Grapes in King-ſtreet, and at *Green & Ruſſell's* in Queen-ſtreet at a DOLLAR each.

A few Hogſheads of choice Barbadoes RUM, to be Sold cheap by

JOSEPH BARRELL,

At STORE No. 3. on the Town-Dock.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Whereas laſt Thurſday Night ſome evil-minded Perſons broke down the Fence of a Garden in Frog-Lane, between Doct. *Wheat's* and Mr. *Torrey's*, and turned in a number of Cows who did conſiderable Damage therein. Whoever will give Information to Capt. *William Pattin*, of the Perſons concerned in this Miſchief, ſhall receive *TEN DOLLARS* Reward. *July 24. 1769.*

Strayed from Mr. *Pelham's* Farm in *Newton*, about the Middle of laſt Week, a Sorrel HORSE about 14 Hands high, aged nearly 6 Years: Whoever will give Notice where he is to Mr. *Pelham* at *Newton*, or to the Governor's Farm at *Roxbury*, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward and all reaſonable Charges paid.

Wanted to Purchaſe or Charter, a SLOOP or SCHOONER between 60 & 75 Tons.—Enquire of the Printers.

Wanted in a ſmall Family, A Maid that can dreſs Victuals and do all ſorts of Houſhold Work; good Wages will be given to ſuch a one, who can be well recommended.——Apply to the Printers.

TO BE SOLD *on reaſonable Terms*,

A HOUSE at the South End, now occupied by Mr. *Samuel Cookſon*, oppoſite to Mr. *Church's* Vendue-Houſe, very ſuitable for a Shop keeper. Any Perſon minded to purchaſe may apply to *Daniel Hubbard*.

TO BE SOLD,

A fine Farm in the South part of *Cambridge*, containing about 80 Acres, together with the Buildings thereon, now in Poſſeſſion of the Widow *Joanna Browne*; it lies 6 Miles from *Boſton*, and 3 Miles from *Harvard College*, on the great Road from *Boſton* to *Watertown*, &c. Said Farm contains a good Aſſortment of Orcharding, Tillage, Mowing and Paſturing, and is uncommonly well watered by a fine Brook and Springs never known to be dry; together with ſeveral Acres of choice Salt Marſh on *Cambridge* River, about a Mile and an half from the Farm. Said Farm will be Sold together or in Parcels as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. Enquire of the Rev. *Edward Brooks* living in *Medford*.

Ran away from his Maſter Capt. *Henry Herrick* of *Beverly*, on Wedneſday the 19th of *July* Inſt. a Negro Servant named *James*, about 21 Years of Age, a ſtout luſty well made Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high; had on when he went away a ſhort green double breaſted Jacket without Sleeves, a pair of dark woollen Breeches, patched on each Knee with a black Stocking, blue yarn Stockings, large Braſs Buckles in his Shoes, a white Shirt, and a Bilboa mill'd Cap: Whoever takes up ſaid Fellow and will return him to his Maſter or confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward and all neceſſary Charges paid by me, *HENRY HERRICK.*

All Maſters of Veſſels and others are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring concealing or carrying off ſaid Fellow as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. *Beverly July 21. 1769.*

TO BE LET,

A convenient Brick HOUSE, in Cold-Lane, oppoſite Sudbury-ſtreet, in good Repair. Enquire of the Printers.

TICKETS in FANEUIL-Hall-Lottery Letter E. may be had at the *Heart & Crown*.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *July* 22. 1769.

ENTERED-IN.

Jennings from New London; Coggeſhall & Smith from New Haven; McPhune from Virginia; Alden from No Carolina; William & Thomas Morton and McLeod from Cape Nichola; Cowell from Georgia; Wendell from N. Providence; Sampſon from Cadiz; Baitlie from Swanzey; & Waters from Turks Iſland.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Wells & Squier for New-Haven; Smith for New York; Wier for Quebec; Engliſh for W. Indies.

CLEARED-OUT.

Higgins for N. London; Brooks for N. Haven; Avery for Nova Scotia; Hilton & Arundell for Virginia; Thacher, Weſtcot & Arnold for Newfoundland; and Copner for Biddeford.

(1) vid. page 538. (2) vid. petition of London pa. 649 (3) Old. Speech pa. 588 (4) Molaſſes Act pa. 9. Tea Act page 735 Vol. I. (5) vid Act pa. 735. Vol. I.

Meſſrs FLEETS,

If you think proper to allow the following Remarks a place in your uſeful Paper you will oblige one of your conſtant Readers.

NEITHER my calling nor inclination lead me to intermeddle with ſtate affairs any further than is needful to direct my behaviour as a good ſubject; tho' ſo much as that I have thought to be neceſſary, eſpecially at this difficult and critical day, and accordingly have improved what little advantages I have had to inform myſelf as to the true ſtate of the preſent controverſy between this and our mother country. When I read the *Farmer's letters* I thought they diſcover'd both a good temper and ſtrong reaſonings; yet as I was ſenſible that an impartial judgment can't be formed by only hearing one ſide, I have carefully attended to a ſeries of Letters that have appeared in your paper which promiſed "A compleat anſwer to the *Farmer's*;" 'till I am come to the 10th letter, in which are ſome things which conſtrain me to break my ſilence in a way I never did before.

In the cloſe of the 9th the author aſſerts that, "The parliament of Great-Britain can conſtitutionally tax the American ſubject both internally "and externally." And in the 10th he attempts to ſhew how they can do it; and giving up the doctrine of *virtual repreſentation*, he fixes upon "The undivided nature of our allegiance, and the neceſſity "of *the caſe*," as the baſis to ſupport his aſſertion. As to our allegiance he ſays, "We are ſubject to the "Britiſh King; as ſuch we are bound to obey him. "This obedience, being the eſſence of our allegiance "is *abſolute*. We are ſubjects whether repreſented "or unrepreſented.—If we withhold our obedience "to the crown in any reſpect (as we do in denying "the authority of parliament) the unlimited na"ture of our allegiance is loſt." How near this and many other of his ſentences comes to the old doctrine of *paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance*, which brought the nation to the brink of ruin foreſcore years ago, I leave to others conſideration, and proceed to obſerve that our author endeavours to confirm his point by ſeveral ſuppoſed caſes, the laſt of which is this; "Suppoſe, ſays he, that any town "in the province of Maſſachuſetts ſhould, becauſe "it was remote from the capital town, and inconvenient to ſend members that diſtance, make a "ſurrender of its privileges; would that be received "as a ſufficient excuſe to ſcreen them from the pay"ment of taxes laid in aſſembly for the internal "ſupport of government? Whatever our political "madmen may think, the objections they make to "a parliamentary taxation ſtand upon no better a "foundation, and are in all reſpects equally ridiculous." And what he pretends to prove this compariſon by, is that 'twas our fathers "own choice that "bro't them here; and if they are not in a condition to be repreſented in parliament let them "charge the conſequences to themſelves." 'Tis true indeed that their own choice bro't them here, but did they make a ſurrender of the privilege of being taxed only by their own repreſentatives? No, they claim'd it, and had it granted to them by their charters, which privilege we have never given up nor forfeited, but ſtill claim as our birth-right. Our caſe therefore is juſt the reverſe of all his ſuppoſitions; and ſo are his own words, where he ſays, "The queſtion whether the parliament can lay *in*"*ternal* taxes, could be determined beſt by conſi"dering the power of that body to alter or vacate "charters.—The parliament can annul our char"ters *at will*, without alledging *pro cauſa miſuſer* "*or abuſer*, becauſe the King is joined by the whole "counſel of the nation." What a ſham then is it for him to tell ſo much about peoples voluntarily ſurrendering their privileges, when that he aims at as the *beſt ſupport* of his ſcheme, is that, "The parliament can annul our charters *at will*," without ſhewing cauſe? And he refers us to the times of James I. to ſupport this doctrince; which leads me to his ſentiments concerning the firſt migration of our anceſtors to America; which he delivers in letter X in theſe words, viz. "All allow it was voluntary: 'twas "a religious ſquabble that occaſioned it Could they "have kept themſelves within any bounds marked "out by prudence, they might have been as happy "in Britain as any where."

Theſe, my dear countrymen, are the words of him who pretends, in the beginning of the ſame letter, to ſhew people how they have miſtaken "licentiouſneſs" for "liberty;" amiable liberty, which he ſays has it inſcribed on her forehead, "I am the protec"tor and not the deſtroyer of mens properties." And yet in a few paragraphs he calls it a *religious ſquabble*, which he ſays carried our fathers beyond "any bounds marked out by prudence," that induced them to come into this country. And what was that ſquabble? Why a part of it was this: Two years before our fathers firſt came to Plymouth, viz. "May 24. 1618, Lord's-day, King James iſſues his "declaration, wherein he requires the biſhop of "Lancaſhire, to preſent all Puritans and Preciſians "within the ſame; either conſtraining them to "conform, or to *leave the country*; that thoſe who "attend on church on Sundays, be not diſturbed or "diſcouraged from dancing, archery, leaping, "vaulting, having may-games, whitſon-ales, mor"rice dances, ſetting up may-poles, and other *ſports* "therewith uſed, or any other ſuch *harmleſs recrea*"*tion*, on Sundays after divine ſervice: That this "declaration be publiſhed by order of the biſhop "of the dioceſs thro' all the pariſh churches: and "commands theſe directions given laſt year in Lan"caſhire, with a few words added, moſt applicable "to theſe parts of our realms, to be publiſhed to all "our ſubjects." King James's book of ſports. And Mr. Prince informs us from Mr. Echard that, "As "miniſters were obliged to read it in their churches, "thoſe who refuſed were ſummoned into the high "commiſſion court, impriſoned and ſuſpended." N. E. chronology. p. 56. And elſewhere he ſays, "The book of ſports on the holy Sabbath of God, "muſt be read by the miniſters in the public aſſem"blies; and their *aſſent* to unſcriptural ways of "worſhip muſt be *ſubſcribed*, as a neceſſary term of "their preaching, even tho' they were ſolemnly or"dained in the church to the office, required by "Chriſt himſelf to diſcharge it, and had a wo laid "on them if they deſiſted to do it. And for pre"ſerving their conſciences pure, they are driven out "of their churches, they are forced from their flocks "that loved them as the light of their eyes, and "are more harraſſed and worried than the vileſt of "men." Chriſtian hiſtory for 1743. p. 61.

This, my dear countrymen, is what our pretended advocate for liberty againſt licentiouſneſs calls a "religious ſquabble"! And the bounds of prudence which he would have marked out for them, was to *obey man rather than God*; inſtead of concurring with the Apoſtles, to *obey God rather than man!* And it ſeems a little remarkable that the day before this 10th letter was publiſhed, people in town and country, for 30 or 40 miles were interrupted in their keeping the day which is ſet apart for the worſhip of King Jeſus, by a pretence of honoring King George, with what the beſt of expoſitors ſuppoſe to be intended in Rev. 9. 17 by *fire, ſmoke and brimſtone*; and that by thoſe who were pretendedly ſent here to bring us to our ſenſes; and the influence which this fleet and army have to promote the profanation of the Lord's-day, as well as almoſt every evil, you in town know more of than we in the country.

The public good, and the neceſſity of the caſe, are the grand pleas which this letter-writer makes for the parliament's right to vacate our charters *at will*, and for taking away our money without our conſent. But what is that public good, but the ſupport of placemen and officers in pride and extravagance! and what is the neceſſity of the caſe, only that ſuch ſchemes can't be upheld without injuſtice and violence! Yet he would all along perſuade us that we are frighted out of our ſenſes at things that are harmleſs and innocent. In letter 3d he ſays, "When I view the *Farmer* arranging his arguments "to throw down ſhadows, I cannot help recollect"ing the valorous *Don Quixote*, who contrary to "the ſage advice of *Sancho*, fell furiouſly upon a "flock of ſheep, which he miſtook for an army, "charged them cloſe, and gained a compleat victory "over them." But when I view this writer's pleas and pretences throughout, inſtead of a Spaniſh romance, it makes me think of a warning in ſacred writ againſt the agents of the mother of harlots, who ſay "Stollen waters are ſweet, and bread eaten "in ſecret is pleaſant; but he knoweth not that the "dead are there; and that her gueſts are in the "DEPTHS OF HELL."

Bartholomew Kneeland

Hereby informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has removed from the Shop adjoining the Mill-Bridge, to the Fourth Shop Northward of School-Street, nearly oppoſite to the Heart and Crown in Cornhill:—*Where he has to ſell by Wholeſale or Retail,*

An Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, &c. at the loweſt Rates for Caſh.

SALT.

Choice Lisbon SALT

To be Sold on board the Sloop *William* and *Mary*, *Joſeph Protter*, Maſter, lying at the Long Wharf. Enquire of the Maſter on board, or at WILLIAM TAYLOR'S Store; at which Place may be had, Rice, Flour, Indian Corn, Cocoa, Cotton, Bohea Tea, Indigo, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and all ſorts of Ship Chandlery, cheap for Caſh.

For Sale, on board the Schooner Induſtry, Wm. C. Latimer *Maſter, lying in the Town Dock,*

A Quantity of Indian Corn and Wheat. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, or to Mr. *John Edlowe*, at their Lodgings at Mr. *McLane's* in Kingſtreet.

July 15. 1769. *Wm. Griffin.*

Strayed or Stollen out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, in *Roxbury*, the 26th or 27th of laſt *May*, a ſorrel MARE about 14 Hands high, Trots and Paces; has a white Stripe in her Forehead, and ſome white on her hind Feet. Said Mare is about 7 Years old. If any Perſon will inform where ſaid Mare is, or bring her to me at *Roxbury*, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

July 3. 1769. *Jonathan Davis.*

For LONDON.

The SHIP *SUSANNA*, *Henry Johnſon*, Maſter, Now laying at the Long Wharf, with good Accommodations for Paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to *Francis Green*, in King-ſtreet.

A few Pipes of particular Sterling *Madeira* WINES, to be Sold by HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouſe No. 5. on the Long Wharf.—

Where may be had on reaſonable Terms.

Choice New-York Madeira Wine in Pipes, ½ Pipes & Quarter Caſks, Common Madeira Wine, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Logwood, Sperma Ceti Candles warranted pure, Eſopus Flour, common Ditto, Anchors of various Sizes, a good Aſſortment of American Cordage, Sterling, Hibernia and Batſto Pig Iron, Ship Bread, Pot-Aſh Kettles, Iron Fiſh Kettles, New York Butter Bread, Ruſk, Iron Stoves, Dumb Fiſh, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A good FARM in *Rehoboth*, containing about forty Acres of Land, with two Houſes, and two good Wells of Water, lately known by the Name of the *Bear Tavern*, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Meeting Houſe, fronting the Common: Part of the Money to be paid down and the Remainder in two or three Years upon good Security.—Enquire of *Iſaiah Hunt*, Eſq; of *Rehoboth*.

Rehoboth, June 19th, 1769.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

Laſt Night was Stolen out of the Cabin of the Schooner *Shirley*, lying at *Griffin's* Wharf, a Silver WATCH, with a Brown Ribbon and ſingle Key, a Blue Cloth Coat and red & white ſtriped Waiſtcoat, a pair of plain Silver Buckles, and ſome Money. Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves and will bring him or them to me the Subſcriber on board ſaid Veſſel, or to Mr. *William Griffin's* near the Town-Houſe in King-ſtreet, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward.

Boſton, July 17. 1769 *John Hilton*, jun'r.

Rebecca Flagg, the Wife of me the Subſcriber, having eloped from my Bed and Board: This is to caution all Perſons from truſting her on my Account, for I hereby declare I will pay no Debts ſhe ſhall contract after the Date hereof.

Boſton, July 17, 1769. *William Flagg.*

To be ſold at Public Vendue,

All the Lands belonging to the Eſtate of the late *Joſeph Dwight*, Eſq; deceas'd, viz. Thoſe in *Brookfield*, in the County of *Worceſter*, and in *Shutesbury* and *Palmer* in the County of *Hampſhire*, will be ſold at the Houſe of Mr. —— *Rice*, Innholder in *Brookfield*, on the firſt Tueſday of *Auguſt* next.—— And thoſe at *Great-Barrington*, *Lanesborough* and *Lenox*, in the County of *Berkſhire*, at the Houſe of *Samuel Brown* in *Stockbridge*, on the ſecond Tueſday of the ſame Month. The Sales to begin at Nine of the Clock in the Morning of each Day. For a particular Deſcription of the Lands in the County of *Worceſter*, inquire of *Jedediah Foſter*, Eſq; of *Brookfield*; of thoſe in the County of *Hampſhire*, of Mr. *Jonas Locke* of *Shutesbury*; and of thoſe in the County of *Berkſhire*, of either of the Subſcribers, Executors of the laſt Will of ſaid Deceaſed.

ELIJAH WILLIAMS.
STEPHEN WEST.
ELIJAH DWIGHT.

At William Scott's *Store*, *North Side of* Faneuil-Hall, *next Door to the Sign of General* Wolfe, *are to be ſold by Wholeſale & Retail,*

3-4th, 7-8th, & yard wide Iriſh Linens, from 10*s.* to 50*s.* O. T. per Yard.
9-8th & 10-8th wide Sheeting, from 11*s*/6*d* to 25*s.*
6 4th, 7-4th. 8-4th and 10-4th wide Diaper and Damaſk Table Cloths.
Clouting & Toweling Diaper, Dowlas & Huckabuck.
A fine aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Ribbons.
Horn and Ivory Combs by the Dozen, at all Prices.
Shoe, Knee & Stock Buckles of Silver, plated on Braſs or Steel, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.
Plated caſt Steel Razors. Plated Spurs.
Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, ſundry Prices.
Needles of all Sizes from No. 1. to No. 10. by the Thouſand or Hundred.
Sorted Necklaces by the Groce or Dozen.
Liberty Sleeve Buttons and other kinds of ditto.
Table Knives and Forks, Penknives, Snuff-Boxes, Screws, &c.
Manchester Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Callicoes and Cotton, &c.
Silk and Worſted Gloves and Mitts.
Thread and Worſted Hoſe.
White and colour'd Threads; with a Variety of ſmall Goods by Retail, &c.

TICKETS in FANEUIL-Hall-Lottery Letter E. may be had at the *Heart & Crown*.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

N. Vide Page Vol 1. 781 & Page 392 DC & vid. page 526 & vid. p. 526. worried out Charter Ipa. 1077. & vid. Arrival of Army Ib. pa 263. & page 411

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 746

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1769.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

THE following is a true Copy of the dutiful and loyal Petition of the Town of Boſton, *the Metropolis of the Province of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty; which paſſed*, Nemine Contradicente, *at an annual Meeting of the ſaid Town legally called and held in* March *laſt, and by their Order was ſign'd by the Moderator, & tranſmitted to the Hon.* ISAAC BARRE, *Eſq; in* London, *to be preſented by him to his Majeſty as ſoon as might be.*

To the King's moſt excellent MAJESTY.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's loyal Subjects the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, the Capital of your Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, being legally aſſembled in Town-Meeting, beg Leave to approach your Majeſty; and humbly implore your Royal Attention, while we bring our Complaints to the Throne, where your aggrieved Subjects cannot fail of Redreſs.

It is our Conſolation, amidſt all our Sufferings, that the Britiſh Throne is filled with a Sovereign, adorn'd with every princely Virtue; whoſe Royal Ear is ever attentive to the humble Petitions of the remoteſt of his Subjects. And we beſeech your Majeſty to indulge us at this time in a particular Addreſs, as our Circumſtances are render'd peculiarly perplex'd and diſtreſſing.

Nothing could have more affected us with Grief and Anxiety, than to perceive the Concern which your Majeſty has expreſs'd, that a Spirit of Faction had broke out in ſome of your American Colonies; and that the Capital Town in one of them, had been repreſented to your Majeſty, as being in a State of Diſobedience to all Law and Government: But when it appeared that ſuch Advices had been laid before your Majeſty's Miniſters, as to induce the Houſe of Lords expreſly to reſolve, That *the Town of Boſton* had been in a State of Diſorder and Confuſion for ſome time paſt, we were ſtruck with Aſtoniſhment as well as Grief.

We deeply lament that Diſorders have taken place in any part of your Majeſty's Dominions: But ſuch is the Imperfection of all human Affairs, that theſe will be found, even in the beſt regulated Societies, and under the happieſt Government.—Your Majeſty in your great Wiſdom and Clemency, will make favorable Allowances for any Errors and Faults, that are not inconſiſtent with a ſettled Principles of Loyalty and due Obedience to Government.——With the ſtricteſt Truth we can aſſure your Majeſty, that none of your Subjects of this Town can be juſtly charg'd with Diſaffection to your Royal Perſon, Family or Government, or even a Diſpoſition to oppoſe the due Reſtraints of Law and conſtitutional Authority. Permit us with the warmeſt Affection and Duty to aſſure your Majeſty, that the only Inſtance that could bear a Repreſentation of Diſorder and Confuſion in this Town within the Year paſt, was in a great Meaſure occaſioned by the Miſconduct of ſome of your Majeſty's Servants here; who by exerciſing a Power not warranted by the Acts of Parliament, or beyond their Directions, had irritated the Minds of ſome Individuals of your Majeſty's Subjects, and excited them to ſuch Proceedings as we cannot pretend to juſtify: But this Diſorder was immediately diſcountenanced by the body of the Inhabitants, and very ſoon ſuppreſs'd. Your Majeſty's Council however, met upon the Occaſion; and appointed a Committee of their own Body, conſiſting of ſuch Members as bore Commiſſions for the Peace in the County, to enquire into the Diſorder and bring the Offenders to Puniſhment; But your Majeſty's Governor thought proper afterwards, not to encourage this Proceſs, preferring as we are informed, another Method of Procedure. Accordingly we find by the printed Votes of the Houſe of Commons, Minutes of Depoſitions, relating to this Affair, tranſmitted by the Governor to your Majeſty's Secretary of State, which have operated to the great Diſadvantage of this Town, while after our careful Enquiry, we have not to this Moment the full Knowledge of what they contain, nor of the Magiſtrate before whom they were taken: And yet we have Reaſon to fear that from the Proceſs of civil Juſtice thus laid aſide, Occaſion has been taken, to form a Repreſentation to your Majeſty's Miniſters, not only that illegal Acts had been committed by ſome Individuals among us, but that the Inhabitants in general were in *a State* of Oppugnation to all Law and Government.——With all Submiſſion to your Majeſty, but with a Confidence which will ever accompany Innocence and Truth, we can declare; That the Courſe of Juſtice has never been interrupted in any of your Majeſty's Courts, nor even before a ſingle Magiſtrate: Nor can an Inſtance be produced of ſo much as an Attempt to reſcue any Criminal out of the Hand of Juſtice: And though ſome of the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers may have been treated ill, occaſioned by ſome imprudent and unprecedented Conduct on their Part; yet the Payment of the Duties required by thoſe Acts of Parliament, which are complain'd of by your Majeſty's American Subjects as grievous to them has never been interrupted here: And there has been a Diſpoſition among all your Majeſty's Subjects of this Town, orderly and dutifully to wait for that Relief which we ſtill hope for from your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Clemency, and the Juſtice of your Parliament. We therefore beg Leave humbly to ſubmit to your Majeſty, whether thoſe Repreſentations muſt not have been greatly exaggerated, and injurious to your faithful Subjects, which have induc'd the Lords to reſolve, That *the State* of the Town of Boſton has been a Scene of Diſorder and Confuſion:

Your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed further to indulge us, in expreſſing our deep Concern, that the *publick* Tranſactions of the Town, have been repreſented to Adminiſtration, in ſuch a Light as to incur the Cenſure of the Lords, and we ſtill fear an unſpeakably greater Misfortune, Your Majeſty's Diſpleaſure. Far be it from us to bring upon ourſelves, by our own Conduct, the Diſpleaſure of our Gracious Sovereign, to whom we have ever born and do ſtill bear true and faithful Allegiance—Unfortunately for the Inhabitants of this Town their public Conduct has been arraigned as Undutiful, Diſaffected, and even Rebellious: Under this Apprehenſion, the Selectmen of the Town, thought it their Duty, reſpectfully to wait on your Majeſty's Governor of this Province, intreating that he would communicate to them an Account *of facts* as he had ſtated them ſince the Commencement of the laſt year; That the Town, having a clear and preciſe Underſtanding of ſuch Matters as might appear to have been alledged againſt it, might be able to make its own Defence. They alſo prayed that the Governor would condeſcend ſo far, as to point out to the Town, in what Reſpects, he apprehended its publick Tranſactions, might appear to have militated with any Law or the Britiſh Conſtitution; that the Town might either retract its Error or vindicate its own Conduct: But the Governor did not think proper to grant their Requeſt.——Thus Your Majeſty's Aggrieved Subjects have been kept in total Ignorance of ſuch Repreſentations as have been made againſt them, even until they have felt their unhappy Effects. For it has been judged proper, that your Majeſty's Troops ſhould be ordered here, and ſtationed in the Body of the Town, contrary as we humbly apprehend, to the manner preſcribed in the Act of Parliament made for the Proviſion of Quarters for your Majeſty's troops in America upon a Repreſentation of their Neceſſity to aid the civil Authority and preſerve the peace: While as we humbly conceive, all who have had an Opportunity of nearly obſerving our Behaviour with an unprejudiced Eye, will allow, that your Majeſty's Subjects of this Town, are and have been as orderly and peaceable, as ſubmiſſive to Law and juſt Authority, and as truly loyal to their Sovereign, as any Subjects in your Majeſty's extended Empire.——We therefore with Hearts full of Affection and Duty, and with the warmeſt Attachment to our conſtitutional Rights, Liberties and Privileges, moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty to allow us to declare, that thoſe Accounts are ill grounded, which may have repreſented us as held to our Allegiance and Duty to the beſt of Sovereigns, only by the Band of Terror and the Force of Arms. We cannot therefore forbear, moſt ardently to ſupplicate your Majeſty, to remove from the Town a military power. A Power, which the ſtricteſt truth will warrant us to declare is unneceſſary for the ſupport of civil Authority among us; for which we have the publick Teſtimony of your Majeſty's Council. A Power, which your Subjects cannot but conſider, as unfavorable to Commerce, deſtructive to Morals, dangerous to Law, and tending to overthrow the civil Conſtitution, more eſpecially at ſo great a Diſtance from the Throne.

We fly to the Clemency and Juſtice of our Sovereign and common Father, from the Diſtreſſes bro't upon us, through the Miſapprehenſions of our diſtant Fellow Subjects, founded as we conceive on groundleſs Reports, and the falſe Acculations of ſome of your Majeſty's principal Servants here. And we intreat that your Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give Orders that the Town may be favor'd with Governor Bernard's Letters, the Memorials of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms here, and other papers which muſt ſo deeply affect their moſt important Intereſts: That they may have the Juſtice of being heard, upon Notice by Council, upon any Matters of Charge that may have been bro't againſt them; and of laying before your Majeſty, and the whole Nation what they may have to offer in their Vindication—If ſuch an Opportunity might be allow'd them, they doubt not being able to make their Innocence appear to the Satisfaction of their Sovereign and the Shame of their Acculers.

Your Majeſty poſſeſſes a Glory ſuperior to that of any Monarch on Earth——The Glory of being at the head of the happieſt civil Conſtitution in the World; and under which, human Nature appears with the greateſt Advantage and Dignity——The Glory of reigning over a *free People*, and of being enthron'd in the Hearts of your Subjects. Your Majeſty therefore, we are ſure, will frown, not upon thoſe who have the warmeſt Attachment to this Conſtitution, and to their Sovereign; but upon ſuch as ſhall be found, to have attempted by their Miſrepreſentations, to diminiſh the Bleſſings of your Majeſty's Reign, in the remoteſt parts of your Dominions.

Your Majeſty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Freeholders and Inhabitants of ſaid Town, as in Duty bound, ſhall ever pray, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY
Caleb Blanchard
In Union-ſtreet at the very loweſt Rates by Wholeſale and Retail for Cash,
A Variety of Callicoes, Chints, Fuſtians, Jeans, Duroys—Sagatheys, ſuperfine Cloths—Damaſcus—Silk Brunſwicks very genteel for Gentlemen's Waiſtcoats, Cotton Hollands, Bed-Ticks, Brocades—Luteſtrings—Ducapes—Sattins, Cotton Counterpanes—Gum Patches, plain and flowered Dimothies, Ribbons, Fans, Necklaces, Gauzes, Catguts, Mens, Womens and Childrens Hoſe, Knit Breeches—Silk Mitts of all Colours—Mens black and Cloth colo'r'd Gloves—Worſted Mitts, Blond Laces—Checks, Yellow Hollands—Stay Trimmings—Black Cravats—Check Handkerchiefs—Camblets, Shalloons, Tammies & Durants—Everlaſtings, black Sudbury Say—a variety of Gilt Buttons, Twiſt Buttons, Qualities, Womens Hats and Bonnets, Tillock's Snuff, Paper, Preſs Paper—Felt Hats—and many other Articles not mentioned.

Alſo choice Coffee, and a few Casks Sugars.

N. B. Thoſe that have been a long while indebted to *Caleb Blanchard* are requeſted to make Payment to prevent Trouble.

UMBRILLOES.

GREEN Perſian Umbrilloes made in the neateſt and beſt Manner, to be Sold at 6l. 5s. a Piece by

Oliver Greenleaf,

At his Shop the Corner of Winter-Street (Oppoſite Seven-Star Lane, South-End, BOSTON) Where is to be continued to be Sold,

NOT Lately Imported,

A great Variety of Engliſh GOODS cheap for Caſh:——Lynn Shoes, at 30s. Choice ditto at 32s. and 6d. per Pair.

BROWN SUGARS

Juſt Imported, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh only, by

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, jun.

Oppoſite the Swing-Bridge;

Who ſells alſo,

New-England Rum, Philadelphia ſuperfine and common Flour, Ship Bread, rice and ground ginger, copperas, allum, redwood, logwood, brimſtone, Liſbon ſalt, jar oyl, felt hats, wool cards, ſheetings, crown ſoap, Iron hollow ware, tar, oakham, and a parcel of ſmall well aſſorted lignum vitæ.

Colony of Rhode-Iſland } *Newport, July 4, 1769.*

WHEREAS Naphtaly Hart, *jun. of* Newport, *aforeſaid, Merchant, preferred a Petition unto the General Aſſembly of the Colony aforeſaid, repreſenting that he is an inſolvent Debtor, and praying that he may receive the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors: Whereupon the General Aſſembly referr'd the ſaid Petition, and Ordered that the Creditors of the ſaid* Naphtaly Hart, *jun. ſhould be notified by an Advertiſement to be inſerted three Weeks ſucceſſively, in the* Newport, Boſton *and* New-York *News-Papers, to appear at the next Seſſions, and anſwer the ſame.*

I DO *therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid* Naphtaly Hart, *jun. to appear (if they ſhall think fit) at the General Aſſembly to be holden at* Eaſt-Greenwich, *within and for the ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Monday in* September *next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.*

HENRY WARD, *Secry*

To be ſold at Public Vendue, all the Lands belonging to the Eſtate of the late *Joſiah Dwight*, Eſq; deceas'd, viz. Thoſe in *Brookfield*, in the County of *Worceſter*, and in *Shutesbury* and *Pulpner* in the County of *Hampſhire*, will be ſold at the Houſe of Mr. —— *Rice*, Innholder in *Brookfield*, on the firſt Tueſday of *Auguſt* next—And thoſe at *Great-Barrington*, *Lanesborough* and *Lenox*, in the County of *Berkſhire*, at the Houſe of *Samuel Brown* in *Stockbridge*, on the ſecond Tueſday of the ſame Month. The Sales to begin at Nine of the Clock in the Morning of each Day. For a particular Deſcription of the Lands in the County of *Worceſter*, inquire of *Jedidiah Foſter*, Eſq; of *Brookfield*; of thoſe in the County of *Hampſhire*, of Mr. *Jonah Pell* of *Shutesbury*; and of thoſe in the County of *Berkſhire*, of either of the Subſcribers, Executors of the laſt Will of ſaid Deceaſed.

ELIJAH WILLIAMS,
STEPHEN WEST,
ELIJAH DWIGHT.

Vide this Petition with the proper References page 588

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

NOTWITHSTANDING the distance of this place from your metropolis, we are constantly advertised of the daily occurrences that happen amongst you;—— We have had the famous *Dialogue* between *Sir George Cornwell* and *Mr. Phlat*; and I dare venture to say that the characters intended in this *piece*, have been so truly delineated, that there is not even a plowman in this town but what has immediately fixed upon the men with the utmost accuracy.——I have often heard those kind of performances condemned as satyrical and ill-natur'd, and tending to sow discord and animosity in the community, ——this I verily believe to be the case, as far as relates to the present parties concerned, as it is utterly impossible, that the *venal* and *corrupt* should ever endure to have their true Pictures held up to public view, but this is little to the present purpose; for tho' there can be no doubt of raising those *wasps* from their *Cells* to annoy the valuable part of the society, for *presuming* to disturb them in their wicked and pernicious *devices*; yet I think the community in general are under no small obligation to whoever are the authors of this Dialogue; as they have most undoubtedly exhibited *(with the greatest truth and candour)* the selfish and wicked purposes of a sett of men who either from a view of raising themselves *higher in* employments, or of extricating themselves out of difficulties, have step'd forth to annihilate the honour and safety of their country.

Have such men a right to expect the least lenity from the virtuous part of the community? are they not the pests of society? should they not be treated as the leafy drones amongst the industrious Bees? Ought they not to be exposed in their wicked schemes, and treated with the utmost contempt by all good men?

Far be it from me to encourage such kind of performances merely to indulge the caprice or spleen of any individuals toward any man or number of men; *(for this is diabolical)* but I must take the liberty to say, that those who step forward at this *crisis* to expose such a despicable *Junto*, when the liberties and privileges of their country, lay almost gasping their last through the wounds given by those wretches, ought not only to be revered, but supported to the utmost; in order to prevent this *Junto* from ever presuming in future to endeavour at compleating their selfish and most abandoned purposes.——Thank God the time is almost come that those *reptiles* must fly to their *Cells*——Necessity says so on the other side the ocean; and the virtuous inclinations and steady principles of the Americans have ripened this change; and serve to confirm the unavoidable flight of those now *despicable spectres*.

I sincerely hope my countrymen will avail themselves of the approaching change, with the utmost decency to the mother country, and honour to themselves; and not suffer heat and animosity to carry them beyond the due limits of reason and virtue;—there is undoubtedly a duty and respect due from the colonies to the parent country, *(all good men will cherish this sentiment)* and doubtlessly promote it to the utmost of their power and ability; I mean, *(as far as is consistent with our just rights and privileges)* and not construe this condescension in the mother country as a victory: He who presumes to carry it further ought to be deemed not only a traitor to his King, but an enemy to his country.

I have heard that an extraordinary *exotic* amongst you has presumed to call upon some of your respectable men as authors of this *pertinent Dialogue*; and have with the utmost pleasure also heard that they have treated this poor *silly man* as he deserves——Good God! where is the plea for such a procedure? Is not this urging the *despotic* principles that this *famous Junto* have been endeavouring to inculcate into us Americans with the utmost impudence? Is not this a most arbitrary audacious step; sufficient to show what we are to expect should we once fall within the power of such *Tygers?*——but I will stop here, with only praying, that we may never want such *men of spirit* and *virtue*, as this *Tool* has met with to bring all *arbitrary silly setters* to condign punishment.

Salem ——*July* 10. 1769. JONATHAN FREEBODY.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

A Paragraph published in your last Gazette has occasioned some speculation, I think as the writer thereof, I may justly claim a right thro' the channel of your paper, to inform the public that the paragragh was wrote and sent to you before the money due for the rent of the land was paid—But if it had been after the money was paid, it would not have militated with truth, as it is not asserted that the money still remain'd unpaid, only that there had been a refusal to pay it, and for the reason there mentioned—I observe the whole paragraph aforesaid has by three very sagacious gentlemen of Roxbury, been supposed to refer to G. Bernard. I believe his Excellency cannot think himself much obliged to these skilful vindicators of his character; for if they had intended to have served his Excellency, they ought never to have mentioned his name. It is certain that the greatest kindness that can be done to some men, is to keep them and their actions as much in the dark as may be—The Person intended in the paragraph undoubtedly conducted in the manner there set forth—A paper drawn up in so evasive a manner, as that signed by the three Roxbury Gentlemen, and as trustees of the school, when they are not as I have been informed, even a majority of the trustees, has not an honest face, but seems to discover an officiousness in these vindicators, no way consistent with impartial disinterested enquirers after truth. Let these gentlemen if they can, (and indeed I think it their duty, since they have called the Governor openly into question) obtain the signatures of every fosfer intrusted with the care of the school-lands in Roxbury to an instrument, setting forth, that his Excellency never to them, or either of them, refused to pay the rent due, and that he never to any or either of them, gave the reason mentioned in the paragraph in your last paper—This will be to the purpose; but his Excellency's vindicators, from the great Philanthrop down to the three Roxbury gentlemen, may be assured that the public know how to distinguish fair truth from dirty quibbling—When the three Gentlemen have obtained the paper aforesaid, I will inform them either that Governor Bernard was not the person designed by me, or that I have been grossly imposed on in my intelligence. HONESTY.

By Captain Brown, in a Mast-Ship arrived at Piscataqua from London; Capt. Salmon arrived at New-York, in 7 Weeks, and by the May Packet, arrived at New-York last Monday, we have received London Advices up to the 17th of June, but we have not Room this Day for only the following.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Wednesday May 9.

THIS day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Mr. Quarme, Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to 19 Acts passed this session.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most Gracious SPEECH:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

HAVING thought it necessary to give so early a commencement to the present Session of Parliament, I am glad to find, that by your zeal and assiduity in the dispatch of the Public Business, I am now enabled to relieve you from your attendance, before the season of the year is too far advanced.

I cannot put an end to the Session, without expressing my entire approbation of your conduct, and thanking you for that clear demonstration, which your proceedings through the whole course of the Session, have afforded to all the world, of the affectionate attachment of my Parliament to my Person and Government, as well as their steady adherence to the true Intereft of their Country.

It was with much satisfaction that I observed your particular attention to those great national objects, which, at the opening of the Session, I recommended to your more immediate consideration. The result of your deliberations, respecting the late acquisitions in the East-Indies, has shewn, that you were not more attentive to the immediate benefit arising therefrom in point of revenue, than to the securing, at all events, the permanent commercial intereft of this Country, and guarding against every possible discouragement to our own Manufactures, and to the industry of my Subjects. What more remains to be done, for securing the possession of those valuable acquisitions, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide for, with all convenient dispatch, at your next meeting.

The measures which I had taken, regarding the late unhappy disturbances in North-America, have been already laid before you. They have received your approbation; and you have assured me of your firm support in the prosecution of them.——Nothing in my opinion, could be more unlikely to enable the well-disposed among my Subjects, in that part of the world, effectually to discourage and defeat the designs of the factious and seditious, than the hearty concurrence of every branch of the Legislature in the resolution of maintaining the execution of the Laws in every part of my Dominions. And there is nothing I more ardently wish for, than to see it produce that good effects. (2)

With respect to foreign affairs, my own determination, as well as the assurances given me by the other powers of Europe, continue the same as I communicated to you at the beginning of this session: And, however unsuccessful my attempts have proved for preventing the unfortunate rupture which has happened between Russia and the Porte, I shall not fail to use my good offices towards restoring peace between those powers; and I trust that the calamities of war will not extend to any other part of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

My particular thanks are due to you, as well for the supplies which you have granted me for the services of the current year, as for the provision which you have made for enabling me to discharge the debt incurred upon account of my civil government. Your readiness in relieving me from the difficulties encreasing upon me from the continuance of that debt, I shall ever consider as an additional motive for me to endeavour to confine the expences of my civil government within such bounds as the honour of my crown can possibly admit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It gives me great concern, to be obliged to recommend to you, with more than ordinary earnestness, that you would all, in your several countries, exert your utmost efforts for the maintenance of public peace, and of good order among my people. You must be sensible, that whatever obstructs, in any degree, the regular execution of the laws, or weakens the authority of the magistrate, must lessen the only security, which my people can have for the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights and liberties. From your endeavours in this common cause, I promise myself the most salutary effect: on my part, no countenance or support shall be wanting; for as I have ever made, and ever shall make, our excellent constitution the rule of my own conduct, so shall I always consider it as equally my duty to exert every power, with which that constitution has entrusted me, for preserving it safe from violation of every kind; being fully convinced, that in so doing, I shall most effectually provide for the true intereft and happiness of my people.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Wednesday the 14th of June next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the fourteenth of June next.

LONDON.

May 10. In a debate which came on last Monday, of the last importance to the liberty of these kingdoms, the following gentlemen distinguished themselves by their oratory, viz.

For Liberty.——Saville, Dowdeswell, Barre, Burke, Beckford, Townsend, Mawby, Glynn, L. F. Cavendish, and G. Greenville.

Against it.—Jerem. Dyson, Lord North, Sir F. Norton, Fox, Lord Clare, G. Johnson, De Grey, Thurlow and Jenkinson.

The House of Commons, which met on Monday, continued sitting till three o'clock yesterday morning. It is said there were about 375 members present.

In a speech lately made by an eminent Council, who always carries conviction along with him, respecting the discretional power to be vested in a certain person, who holds a very considerable place under the Government in one of our North American colonies, to apprehend, and send over to be tried here, such people as he imagines have transgressed the Laws of their country in the late commotions there, either by stirring up sedition, promoting insurrections, attempting to raise rebellion, or in any way endeavouring to weaken or throw off the legislative authority of the mother country over her children of America; it was declared by him to be an unconstitutional step, which could neither be supported by authority, or vindicated by precedent; for, said he, such a measure must certainly be an innovation on the common law, and an infringement of the liberty of the subject, since, by our constitution no one can be put upon his trial, before a bill is found by a Grand Jury; therefore, how can one person, or any set of persons however respectable, who have no juridical authority, delegate to one man the power of putting another upon his trial, without making a most audacious and unconstitutional breach in our excellent and unparalleled mode of trial, and a violation of the great charter upon which alone the freedom and privileges of Englishmen hinge; for there it is expressly said, in that remarkable chapter emphatically stiled, The Golden Chapter, that every person must undergo a trial by Two Juries, who must both agree in finding him guilty before he can be convicted.

May 20. It is absolutely determined by the Ministry that all the Acts relative to taxing America, shall be repealed at the opening of the next sessions of Parliament.

BOSTON, July 24.

WE are assured from undoubted Authority, That the Administration is well disposed to relieve the Colonies against all real Grievances arising from the late Acts of Revenue. And tho' the present Ministers have concurred in the Opinion of the whole Legislature, that no Measures ought to be taken which can derogate from the Legislative Authority of Great-Britain over the Colonies, yet they have declared that they have at no Time entertained a Design to propose any further Taxes upon America for the Purpose of a Revenue, and that it is their Intention to propose in the next Session of Parliament to take off the Duties upon Glass, Paper and Colours, upon Consideration of such Duties being contrary to the true Principles of Commerce. (3)

We hear from Newport, Rhode-Island, that last Monday the Sloop Liberty, Capt. Reid, said to be own'd by the Commissioners, brot in there a Brig and a Sloop belonging to Connecticut, that they had for some pretext seized in the Sound, which, together with the imprudent behavior of the Captain and some of his People, so exasperated a Number of Persons there, that on Wednesday Afternoon they went on board the Liberty as she lay at Anchor in the Harbour, and cut her Cables, and let her drift ashore, they then set her on Fire, but being informed a considerable Quantity of Powder was on board, for fear of endangering the Town, they extinguished it again; they then cut away her Mast, threw her Guns and Stores overboard, entered the Cabin and destroyed the Captain's and his Wife's Cloaths, Bedding, &c. broke the Tables, Chairs, China and other Things therein, and did not quit her till 3 o'Clock the next Morning, when, after scuttling the Vessel, they left her a meer Wreck, and now remains sunk near one of the Wharfs there.—They also seized her Barge and Boat and burnt them.—The Brig that was seized we hear was legally discharged on Thursday, but that the Sloop made her escape in the Confusion the Evening before.

It is reported in Town that two of the Commissioners are ordered Home.

Capt. Strange sailed from Portsmouth last Tuesday for Biddeford in England, in whom went Major ROBERT ROGERS.

Extract of a Letter from a Peer of the first Blood in Britain, to his Friend in N. America, dated April 25.

SIR,

"I *Have not been an unfeeling spectator of your distresses, or of the common calamities of your native country; but as Tully writes, being neither able to bear the manners of the Princes, or of the People, I have thought fit, under the Shelter of the greatest examples, to retire from civil broils to my little paternal inheritance.*——

"*If I had thought that my mingling any longer in the political crowd could have done any service to my country, I would not have adopted a plan of domestic, studious, or rural retirement. But as things are now situated, I think myself happy in my silent retreat from the unhappy dissentions of a too much convulsed and corrupted commonwealth.*

"*From this virtuous and contemplative retirement, I will never consent to withdraw myself, whilst I see things in the light I now do; Should any critical events happen to restore the lost manners of the British empire, and to open a channel for the exercise of any little talents of which I may be possessed, for the good of my country, no one will come forth with greater pleasure or alacrity than myself: Penetrated as I have been from my tenderest youth, with the highest sentiments of truth, honor and righteousness of action, I rejoice in writing with sincerity such a letter to such a man, and even in my secret hours of meditation, or in the more animated intercourses of my little society, I shall often wish and pray for the accomplishment of those happy changes for which you breathe, and have often breath'd your benevolent desires.*——

"*Farewell Sir, be of good courage, and remember that even in these last times you had the comfort to receive such praises, and such sympathetic expressions of esteem from the despised remnant of a despised and unfortunate, yet a bold and generous race of Patriots. Tell Mr. Cushing and those other gentlemen whose regards I possess and value, that I remember them with honor and with pleasure; tell them, tell all who deserve to be told so, that there is a Peer in Britain who is a true friend to injured innocence and to America; one who loves Liberty and virtuous Exertions for their own sakes, and not for the popular applauses which often accompany them. That he withdraws himself from his reward, and is preparing himself diligently for a better country.*

"*I am with high Consideration and Esteem, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,* ——"

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(1) vid. Kings Speech pa. 363. (2) vid. Resolves of Lords pa. 436. & vid page 585. (3) about Letters read in y^e House of Commons, pa. 538.

James Murray Esq^r of Bather the Lt. Gov^r Barnard, and the Cabal. Thus Speech still seems to be the Speech of the Ministry, or

See Magna Charta pa. 790 V vide y^e Names

NEW-YORK, July 17.

By several private Letters come in Capt. Salmon, from Gentlemen in London, to their Correspondents here, we are assured, there had appeared great Disposition in the Parliament to repeal the late Revenue-Act, could they have done it consistent with their own Pretensions; and they further say, that it will be repealed the next Session, on Condition the Americans behave with Submission, and acknowledge their Right of Taxation:—But if these be the Terms, the Struggle will not be so soon over; for tho' the Colonies always have been, and are now, all submissive, yet it is hoped they never will yield an unconstitutional Obedience.——Capt. Davis in the Ship Hope, was to sail in a Day or two after Capt. Salmon, and we hear he has Twenty-Thousand Pounds Sterl. in Cash on board, for the Use of the King's Forces in these Parts; an Article wanted more than Goods at this Time:—The Captains Richards, Kemble, Tingley and Townsend, all of this Port, were up for their Return, and were expected to sail in a few Weeks.——We are told they will have little else on board but Ballast, the Merchants here being determined strictly to adhere to the Non-Importation of Goods, as the most apparent Means of legally saving their distressed Country; and it is said, the very few Goods which are now come, are either to be sent back or stored. In this Ship are come Passengers, Col. Christie and Major Skene, of the Regulars; Daniel Coxe, Esq; of Trenton, and his Mother, and Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, with several others.

On Wednesday Night last some sacreligious Villains, got in at one of the Windows of St. Paul's Church in this City, and cut the Cushions of the Desk to pieces, scattered the Feathers about the Church, and carried off the Coverings which were of crimson Damask.——It appears also, that an Attempt was made upon the Vestry Room, doubtless with a Design to steal the Church Plate that was there, but in which they failed of Success.

BOSTON, July 20. 1769.

YESTERDAY was held at Cambridge the anniversary Commencement; at which JOHN WINTHROP, Esq; F. R. S. Hollisian Professor of Mathematics, in the vacancy of the President's Chair, presided. In the Forenoon, the Exercises were introduced by a Latin Oration, followed by Syllogistic Disputes in Latin upon several Questions; after which there was a Dialogue in the Hebrew Language, and another in the Greek;—a Discourse in French on the Advancement of the Sciences;—a forensic Dispute in English—a Dialogue in English;—all performed by the Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the Afternoon, besides the syllogistic Disputes, was an Oration in English, and a valedictory Oration in Latin, as usual, by the Candidates for the Degree of Masters of Arts. The Solemnity was concluded with an Anthem.

The forensic Dispute was on this Question, *Whether Public Liberty can subsist without the Freedom of the Press.*

The Degrees were conferred on the following young Gentlemen; viz.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Peter Oliver	Alexander Scammell
James Winthrop	William Bowers
John Williams	Benjamin Wadsworth
Peter Thacher	Peleg Wadsworth
Joseph Lee	James Blake
Christopher Seargeant	Ebenezer Bradish
Nehemiah Williams	Elias Fisher
Theophilus Parsons	Benjamin Guild
William Tudor	Thomas Moore
John Buckley	Jacob Jewett
Nathanael Webster	Noah Cooke
Thomas Kast	William Goodhue
Peter Coffin	Elijah Fletcher
Nathanael Tracy	Stephen Peabody
Nathanael Harrington	Samuel Whiting
Isaac Biglow	Benjamin Bradshaw
Jonathan Williams Austin	Samuel Coolidge
Daniel Jones	David Jewett
Jonas Dix	Moses Dow
George Wheten	

MASTERS OF ARTS.

William Pepperrell	Benjamin Goodhue
Nathanael Saltonstall	Ebenezer Barnard
William Pickman	Samuel Barnard
Rufus Chandler	Benjamin Hammett
Henry Gibbs	Elisha Whitney
John Hunt	John Hill
John Watson	Jacob Ashton
Jonathan Loring Austin	John Stevens
David Cobb	Ebenezer Manning
Ebenezer Potter	Jacob Biglow
Nicholas Pike	William Hall
Thomas Barnard	Joshua Fisher
Samuel Morrill	Samuel Hale
Thomas Prentice	Nathaniel Bond
Samuel Curtis	John Prentice
Charles Jarvis	John Barrows.

The Degree of Master of Arts was likewise conferred on the following Gentlemen who had been educated at Harvard-College:

John Cushing	Elijah Brown
Samuel Porter	Joseph Penniman

Also Mr. John Chester Williams, educated at Yale-College, New-Haven; and the Rev. Mr. Simeon Williams, of Weymouth, educated at Nassau-Hall, New-Jersey, were admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts.

At a large Room in Brattle-Street,
Formerly *Green & Walker's* Store,

THIS EVENING

Mr. DOUGLASS will deliver a moral, satirical, and entertaining LECTURE, on

HEADS, &c.

To begin precisely at Eight o'Clock.

‡ TICKETS for Admission may be had at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, and at Green and Russell's in Queen-Street, at a DOLLAR each.

The Selectmen hereby inform the Public, That no Person has the Small-Pox in Town, or the Symptoms of it, excepting those who are in the Hospital at *New-Bellas*, and at Mr. *Crafts*'s House near Liberty-Tree; all of whom are in a fair Way of Recovery. On Friday and Saturday last two Persons had the Eruptions of the Small Pox, both living at the Westerly Part of the Town; whereupon they were both immediately removed to the Hospital there——Guards are continued and red Flags kept out at the before-mentioned Places as Signals of Infection.

Boston, July 24. 1769.

WANTED,

A Servant Maid in a Gentleman's Family, that can dress Victuals and do other Houshold Work.—Provided she can be well recommended she shall have extraordinary good Wages; none else need apply.——Enquire of Edes and Gill.

WANTED, an honest English or Dutch Boy, 11 or 12 Years old, who shall be well instructed till 14, when he will be fit to go to an Apprenticeship, And to be sold at Public Vendue, if not sold before at private Sale, (for want of Employ) on Thursday the 24th of August next, at One o'Clock, P. M.

An able-bodied Negro Boy, between 19 & 20 Years old, has had the Small-Pox, can do any Business Indoors or out, would make an excellent Sailer (to which Life he inclines) and pretty well understands the Business of, is expert with his Gun; he also understands something of the Cooper's Business, is very good temper'd, would suit a Gentleman of the Navy or Army. Inquire of the Printers.

THURSDAY the 27th of this Instant, at 3 o'Clock P. M. will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the Dwelling-House of Mr. THOMAS MACCARTY, in King-Street,

A Variety of Houshold Furniture, viz.

Mahogany Case of Draws, finer'd ditto, Tables, Looking-Glasses, Feather Beds & Bedsteds, Pewter, Brass, Copper, and other Kitchen Furniture——And the Dwelling-House to be Sold at private Sale.—Inquire of said Maccarty.

N. B. The Furniture may be seen the Day before the Sale.——— 3 o'Clock precisely.

M. DESHON, Auctioneer.

To be Sold on reasonable Terms,

A HOUSE at the South-End,

Now occupied by Mr. *Samuel Cookson*, Opposite Mr. *Church's* Vendue-House, Very suitable for a Shop-Keeper:

Any Person minded to Purchase, may apply to

DANIEL HUBBARD.

—German Steel.—

BEST Heart and Club German Steel, to be sold by HARBOTTLE DORR, at his Shop in Union-Street; Also choice English Steel, *Nails* of all Sorts, with a good Assortment of Iron-mongery, Brazier, Pewter and Ship-Chandlery Ware, &c. &c.

N. B. A few *Nova-Scotia* Grindstones.

‡ Cash for old *Pewter*.

WILLIAM HILL, *Baker*,

Next Door to Doctor *Clark's*, North-End, *Boston*,

HAS a Quantity of good Newfoundland Bread.—Also good Ship Bread of all Sorts.—The best of Water Bread and Crackers in Kegs, very cheap. Any Gentleman having Wheat or Flour to bake up into Bread, shall have it done with the greatest Dispatch. Said *Hill* will sell or bake for Merchants, as cheap as any Baker in Boston or Charlestown.

Best *RUSSIA* DUCK.

TO be Sold at Store No. 12, the South side of the Town Dock, best RUSSIA DUCK.

COCOA & GREEN COFFEE.

A Few Casks Cocoa and Green Coffee, to be Sold cheap for Cash, on Minot's T.

One or Two Hundred Pounds is wanted, for which good Security will be given. Enquire of the Printers.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *John Mears*, late of *Roxbury*, Leather-Dresser, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *James Mears*, jun. Administrator, or *Abigail Mears*, Administratrix, on said Estate, in Order for a Settlement.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE, containing two Rooms and a Kitchen on a Floor, three Chambers, and has a Yard and Garden. Inquire of Capt. Noah Dogget, near Bull's Wharff for further Particulars.

A Wet Nurse with a good young Breast of Milk, about 10 Miles from Boston, would take a Child to suckle. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

To be sold cheap for Cash,

A Good Oak Frame, now ready to raise, 50 Feet long, three Stories high, well proportioned, and is equal to any Weight for Strength. For further Particulars, inquire of Samuel Packard at Milton.

To be Sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the 1st of August next, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, at 12 o'Clock.

A new Ship, burthen about 180 Tons,—Also a new Sloop, about 75 Tons, both which Vessels may be view'd at Hancock's Wharf; for further Information enquire of Joseph Jackson, and John Hancock, Esq'rs.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

A Lock pick'd and Sundries stolen out of a new House near the Fortification, at the South End of Boston last Thursday Night, viz. 2 Broad Axes, 4 Saws, and sundry other Carpenter's Tools, one Ax mark'd SP the Maker's Name, the other RG, and then with a Punch EH, one Saw with XXX on the fore-side of the Handle. Whoever will secure the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be bro't to Justice, and the Owners receive their Tools again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Boston, July 19, 1769, Came to the House of John Wilmo, Jeweller, living in Hull-Street, facing Christ's Church North-End, a Stranger, with two Bundles of Goods, containing as follows, viz. A large blue Broad Cloth Coat not finished, a Gingham double-breasted Jacket, five Pair of Shoes, a Remnant of blue Homespun, a Remnant of Ozenbrigs: three Hats, one Beaver, one Castor & one Felt; the Pattern of a Pair of Breeches, Brick-coloured Cloth, and a dark coloured Wig. Whoever has lost any of the above-described Goods, may know further by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

RAN-away from his Master, Capt. Henry Herrick, of Beverley, on Wednesday the 19th of July Instant, a Negro Servant, named James, about 21 Years of Age, a stout, lusty, well-made Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high: Had on when he went away, a short green Ratteen Jacket double-breasted without Sleeves, a Pair of dark Woolen Breeches patched on each Knee with a black Stocking, blue Yarn Stockings, large Brass Buckles in his Shoes, a white Shirt, and a Bilboa mill'd Cap. Whoever takes up said Fellow, and will return him to his Master in Beverly, or confine him in any of his Majesty's Goals, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me HENRY HERRICK.

Beverly, July 21, 1769.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Fellow, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Just Published,

And sold by KNEELAND & ADAMS *in Milk-Street*, Price ONE SHILLING.

A Concise, historical view of the perils, hardships, difficulties and discouragements which have attended the planting and progressive improvements of *New-England*; with a particular account of its long and destructive wars, expensive expeditions, &c. With reflections, *principally*, moral and religious, in Two DISCOURSES, preached at Roxbury on the GENERAL FAST, April 6, 1769, and published at the general Desire of the Hearers. By AMOS ADAMS, A. M. Pastor of the First Church in Roxbury.

1 Sam. 12. 7. *Now therefore stand still, that I may reason with you before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the LORD, which he did to you and your fathers.*

Subscribers are desired to call or send for their Books at the above Office, or to Mr. Thaddeus Partridge, in Roxbury Street, or to Mr. Samuel Bowen, opposite the Meeting-House.

TO BE SOLD

On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths, Fustians, Thicksetts, Tammies, Cheeks, Irish Holland, Bed Tickens, Diapers, Sheeting, some Silks, Mens and Womens Hose, Callicoes, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c. House Furniture, viz. Cases of Draws and Tables, a Suit of Crimson Harrateen Curtains, a Suit of green ditto, Beds, Mehogany Tables and Chairs, and other Kitchen Furniture, as Pewter, Brass, &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moses Deshon,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market, Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

COtton Callicoes, yard-wide and 7-8 Checks, Mens Hose, Seamens Jackets and Breeches, Coverlids, Oznabrigs, several Suits of Mens Apparel, a handsome Cloth-coloured Paduasoy Gown, a Collection of valuable Books gilt and letter'd, Pictures under Glass, Silk & Hair Buttons, several Articles of Houshold Furniture, &c.

N. B. The Sale to begin at 5 o'Clock.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN

Gunning from New-London; Goggeshal and Smith from New-Haven; McPlume from Virginia; Alden for North-Carolina; William & Thomas Morton from Cape-Nichola; Cowell from Georgia; Hunt Wendell from New-Providence; Samson from Cadiz; Baillie from Swanzey; Waters from Turks-Island; Troth from Pool and St. Ubes.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Ten Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Six.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	56 *m. after* 3	*Friday*,	18 *m. after* 7
Tuesday,	36 *m. after* 4	*Saturday*,	16 *m. aft* 8
Wednesday,	21 *m. aft.* 5	*Lord's-day.*	11 *m aft* 9
Thursday,	20 *m. aft.* 6	*Moon last Q.*	26 *D.* 3 *M.*

Said Act pa. 735 Vol. I. 9 said pa. 620

From the Essex Gazette.

Mr. Hall,

The following is an Extract of a Letter from a Minister at the Eastward, dated May 18, 1769; and as the Information contained in it, may be of the utmost Consequence to all such as are afflicted with that dangerous and painful Disorder of a Cancer, I desire a Place in your Paper.

"I Attended an Association of all the Ministers of this County (Lincoln): One of the Gentlemen intimated, that a certain Squaw, now residing in the Bounds of Brunswick, (about 24 Miles below Casco-Bay) had lately extracted several raging running Cancers, of some Years standing, within his own Knowledge: I rested not till I had enquired of Mr. Miller, the Minister of that Place, concerning her; he confirmed all I had heard, with these Additions, that she uses no Charms; Herbs and Roots, manufactured in her own Way, are her only Remedies: She draws out the Cancer, however far and wide it has spread, without injuring the Parts circumjacent, or even affecting them in the least. She never undertakes any Cure without four Dollars in Hand: If she fails of effecting it, she voluntarily returns the Fee; she has been known to come and offer to do, when none but herself was apprehensive her Medicines would miscarry.—To convince her Patient she designs no Harm, she always herself takes a Part of what she prescribes". She has obtained a great Name in these Parts, and gains Reputation daily."

* It seems she uses an Ingredient as well as outward Application.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

On the 4th Instant a Man dressed in a blue Coat, accompanied with a other Man in Trowsers, and appearing like Sailors, came to the House of a Shopkeeper in West Chester Country, where they met with a Man whom they charged with being a Deserter from the Army in Ireland; and order'd him to go with them. He denied his having ever been in the Army, and refused to go; upon which the Man in blue, who said he was a Serjeant and one of the other Men, presented Pistols to the Countryman, and declared they would shoot him if he offer'd to resist, or refused to go. The Man of the House, offering interposal, was treated and threatened in the like Manner, and the Man was carried off, by the three other Men. One of the Neighbours where this happened, a few Days ago, received a Letter, acquainting him that the poor Man was in this City, and still under Confinement. The Man who received this Letter, and one of his Neighbours, Yesterday came down, in order to lay the Affair before proper Authority, but found as we hear, that the Prisoner had been discharged before they come to Town.

A Parcel of Earthen Ware, brought from, and a few other Packages of Goods having been brought in here on Tuesday last, from New-Haven, lately imported there from Liverpool; it was found on Inquiry that they belonged and were consigned to Persons in this City, five only fifteen Crates of the Earthen Ware, the Property of the Master of the Vessel in which they were imported, and by him sent here for Sale.——But we have the Pleasure to inform the Public, that the Owners of said Goods, to far from insisting on their Delivery here, agreeable to the Tenor of the Bills of Lading, did very cheerfully sign an Order to the Master of the Vessel who brought them, to take them immediately back again to New-Haven; there to lie in Store, until the Act of Parliament, imposing Duties on Paper, Glass, &c. is repealed.—And it is hoped that this Example will prevent the like Attempts for the future; and spare others the Trouble and Expence of double Freight.——As the Inhabitants of this City do by no Means choose that it should be exposed to the reproachful Censure of being the common Receptacle of prohibited Goods, from all Parts of the Continent, which probably might be the Consequence of admitting their Reception from any one Colony.

The Committee appointed to inspect into the Importation of Goods in this City, contrary to the Agreement subscribed by the Merchants, Traders, and others, are in Consequence of the Trust reposed in them, under a Necessity of advertising the Public, that Thomas Charles Willett, Milliner, in Wall Street, in this City, having been at Philadelphia about six Weeks ago, and suspected of having brought Goods from thence, confesses that he did there purchase sundry Goods to the Amount of about Thirty Pounds, which he proposed to Sale in this City: That he exchanged in Boston, from whence he is lately arrived, some unsaleable Goods he had in his Store for other, which were absolutely necessary for his Business.——He alledges in his Justification, that he did not know when he purchased the Goods in Philadelphia, that it was contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants here, and that as those he brought from Boston were only Exchange for others less valuable, he conceived no Injury was done by it to this Colony.——How far THESE EXCUSES will exculpate to the Conduct of the said Willett, must be submitted to the IMPARTIAL Public, and the PATRIOTIC Ladies of this City, who will undoubtedly TREAT him accordingly.

Stray'd away from the Common

in Boston, on Monday the 26th of June last, a small Red Cow about 4 Years old, with white Face, two hind and one fore Foot white, also short Tail, white at the lower End. Whoever hath or shall stop said Cow, are desired to inform the Printers hereof, and they shall be Rewarded for their Trouble.

TAKEN up the 6th of July in Broad Sound, a Drift Boat full of Water, without Oar or Painter; said Boat is about 18 Feet long, and scaled up to the Thwarts, and appears to be very old, is towed into Cohasset by *David Marble, Junr.* *Hingham, July 11, 1769.*

TAKEN out of a Sloop lately at the Town-Dock, on the 10th of July Instant, a Parcel of Goods, viz. a light-coloured Lasting Coat, a Jacket and a Pair of Breeches same Colour, 3 Pair Stockings, 1 pair white & 2 black, new ones, 1 pair of plain white, the others ribb'd; 1 pair half worn, 1 pair of them thick Country-made blue, 1 pair ribb'd, 1 pair plain, 1 Curtain upwards of 3 Feet long, 1 check and 1 white Shirt. Whoever will discover the Thief, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Person brought up to Copying

Transcribing, &c. in a Public Office, and is us'd to Merchants Accounts, or would go as a Factor, upon reasonable Terms. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

Four commodious small Wooden

Tenements in Short-Street, South-End. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

The Debtors and Creditors of

Mr. William Murray, late of *Boston*, Gentleman, deceas'd Intestate, are respectively desired to make immediate Payment, and send in their Accounts for Adjustment, without Delay, to

JAMES PITTS, Jun.
(Administrator of the Estate of said Murray.)

Boston, July 11, 1769.

Wilmington, July 17, 1769.

LAST Saturday night at 10 o'clock ran away from his master Cadwallador Ford, of Wilmington, an indented servant Lad, named Robert Kilby, of short stature, and well sett, of a light complexion and brown hair, near 18 years of age—a new cut upon the fore-finger of his right hand: Had on when he went away, a brownish colour'd camblet coat, lin'd with red, pretty well worn, strip'd linnen and woolen jacket double-breasted, green worsted plush breeches, a pair blue seam'd stockings, one pair light blue worsted stockings, a pair of thick pumps and brass buckles, two tow shirts and one garlic, a pair of tow trowsers, and a felt hat.—Whoever will take up said Run-away, and convey him to, or secure him, so that his master may have him, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary charges paid, by said

CADWALLADOR FORD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying away said servant on penalty of the Law.

There was with him one Joseph Ross, as he called himself, something taller, and about the same age; supposed to have run away from Ipswich, and to have inticed the said Robert to go with him; they had with them two brownish dogs each about as big as a fox.

A Quantity of *Newfoundland*

Bread to be Sold by WILLIAM HILL, near Dr Clarke's, cheap for Cash.

Just Published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof; (Price 2s. 2d.)

THE

APPEAL DEFENDED;

OR

The proposed *American Episcopate* VINDICATED,

IN ANSWER to the Objections and Misrepresentations of Dr. Chauncy, and others.

By THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER, D. D.

"There are some Spirits in the World, who, unless they are in actual Possession of Despotism themselves, are daily haunted with the Apprehension of being subject to it in others; and who seem to speak and act under the strange Persuasion, that every Thing short of Persecution against what they dislike, must terminate in the Persecution of themselves."

Choice New Raisins,

To be Sold by

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

ALSO,

New Rice—*Philadelphia* Flour,

THE VERY BEST

Jamaica and other Brown Sugars,

by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Green Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Indigo,
Loaf Sugar by the 100 wt. or single Loaf,
Chocolate by the Box or Dozen,
Pepper and Pimento by the Bag,
Florence Oyl by the Chest,
All Sorts of Spices——Split Peale,
Allum—Brimstone—Salt Petre,
Race and Grouind Ginger by the 100 wt. or Dozen,
Best *Boston* Starch equal to Poland,
The much admired *New-England* FLOUR MUSTARD, by the Dozen, single Bottle or Pound,
Whited Brown and Sheathing Paper by the Ream, (made at Milton.)
Fine Dutch Bedticks, two Yards wide,
Best German Heart and Club Steel,
Bolting Cloths of different Prices,
Hampers of Stone Ware, containing Quart Mugs, &c.
Best Dutch Floor, Hearth and Stair Brushes,
Choice *Narragansit* CHEESE,
Good BUTTER by the Firkin,
Sweet Oyl by the Jar.——Logwood—Redwood,

Also, A few Barrels Rozen.

N. B. Cash given for Mustard Seed & empty Mustard Bottles at said Store.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE to the highest Bidder, on the First Day of *August*, at Two o'Clock P.M.

A FARM in *Uxbridge*, containing

about Two Hundred Acres, Fifty or more of which is choice Interval for Tillage or Mowing, and a Crop of Grass and Grain on the same, and has a large House with a Barn eighty Feet in Length on the Premises, with many other Conveniences: For further Particulars, enquire of Samuel Baldwin living on said Farm, or of Ellias Jones at Weston.

Colony of *Rhode-Island*. *Newport, July 4, 1769.*

WHEREAS Thomas Porter, jun. of South-Kingston, in the County aforesaid, Merchant, apprehends himself aggrieved by the Judgment of the Superior Court of Judicature of the said County, lately pronouncing that he is an insolvent Debtor, and praying that the Benefit of an Act passed in June 1745, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors may be extended to him: Wherefore the General Assembly referred the said Petition, and ordered that the Creditors of the said Thomas Porter, jun. should be notified by an Advertisement to be inserted three Weeks successively in the Newport, Boston and New-York Weekly Papers, to appear at next Boston and session thereof, &c.

I DO therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the said *Thomas Porter*, jun. to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at *East-Greenwich*, in and for the said Colony, on the second Monday in *September* next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Petition should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Nathaniel Warner,

At his Shop opposite the Sign of the Schooner, in Fish-Street, at the North End of *Boston*,

Looking-Glasses and Pictures,

Said *Warner* Quick-Silvers and Frames Glasses of all Sizes. All Sorts of Picture Frames done at the cheapest Rate.——*N. B.* Those that have Glasses left in my Hands, are desired to call for them.

For LONDON,

The ship *Jackson*,

HENRY JOHNSON, Master;

(A prime Sailer, with good accommodations for Passengers) lying at Long-Wharf, will depart with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargo engaged.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to FRANCIS GREEN, in King-Street.

TO BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST RATES BY

Samuel Eliot, jun.

At his Store opposite the East End of Faneuil-Hall, lately improved by Mr. Samuel Allen.

BEST Jamaica Sugars, West-India Rum, Loaf Sugar, green Coffee, Bohea Tea, Kippen's Snuff, Ground Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, best *Durham* and common Mustard, Spices, Rice, Indigo, Cheshire Cheese, Florence Oyl, long and short Pipes, white Stone Cups and Saucers *by Crate or Gross*, Allum, Brimstone, Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, &c.

N. B. A few Quintals best Dumb Fish, and 5 Pipe Quarter Casks MADEIRA Wine.

UMBRILLOES

Made and Sold by ISAAC GREENWOOD, Turner, at his Shop in Fore-street, next Door to Dr. Clarke's, North-End, *Boston*, at the following Prices, viz.

NEAT Mahogany Frames for 8 with Ivory or Bone Pernils at 24s. Old Tenor, or Fourteen Shill. a Piece, and cheaper by the Dozen; neat Umbrellos for Mantua Silk Umbrellos 3d 4 Dollars, Persian Do. from 5 to 4 Dollars a Piece. Those Ladies whose Ingenuity, Leisure and Oeconomy leads them to make their own, may have them cut out by buying the Sticks or Frames of him. Ladies that choose them made, may have them done on reasonable Terms.

N. B. Gentlemen may be supply'd with neat Mahogany Walking Sticks, with Ivory or Bone Heads, Pipes, Billiard Balls, and Tacks, and many other Things in the Turner's Way, cheap for Cash. (M.25. 6w.)

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING STREET,

Sperma-Cæti CANDLES,

by the Quantity or single Box.

Manufactured by *Daniel Jenches & Com'y* at *Providence*, (*warranted pure, and free from any Adulteration.*)

N.B. At the above Store may be had, an Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, GUN-POWDER.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LARGNON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1769.

Vid Act pa 735 Vol. 1. & vid. Agreement pa 245